

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

VOL XV NO. 174—

BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 21 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
S. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
28 Nov.	RAIPUTANA	MACEDONIA	11,120
3 Dec.	RAIPUTANA	MACEDONIA	10,802
10 "	RAIPUTANA	MACEDONIA	20,847
17 "	RAIPUTANA	MACEDONIA	16,598
24 "	RAIPUTANA	MACEDONIA	16,132
31 "	RAIPUTANA	MACEDONIA	11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	20,837
14 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
28 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,598
4 Feb.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,132
11 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,619
18 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
25 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,598
3 Mar.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,302
10 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	11,518
17 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,902
24 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	7,982
31 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
7 Apr.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	20,847
14 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,650
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,902
28 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,619
5 May.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	20,837
12 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,598
19 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
26 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	11,518
31 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,068

At To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only
‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

1st Saloon to London A. 280, B. 270, C. 260.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. 275, B. 265, C. 255.

2nd Saloon to London A. 254, B. 244, C. 234.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. 250, B. 240, C. 230.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date, about	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
6th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
13th Dec.	DELTA	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th "	ALICE	Straits, China and Japan.
31st "	TASMANIA M.	Straits and Japan.
1928		
10th Jan.	KHIVA	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
31st "	KALYAN	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
21st Nov.	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
23rd "	KARQA	East & South Africa.
23rd "	BANBUFA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th "	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi.
28th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Forebunder Dwarika & Cutch Mandvi.
30th "	ELLORA	Mombasa.

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	6059	19 Nov.	30 Nov.
Seiyo Maru	6550	27 "	11 Dec.
Penang Maru	5214	1 Dec.	15 "
Muroran Maru	5374	17 "	30 "
Moji Maru	3757	21 "	5 Jan.
Sado Maru	5598	30 "	12 "

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Teleg. 'Yusen'.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed. MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8	
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4	
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Local. Mofussil. Foreign
Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

Branches	Branches
Abohar	Hyderabad
Allahabad	(Sind)
Amritsar	Jullunder
Amballa City	Jaranwalla
Amballa Cant	Jammu
Bombay	Jhelum City
Cawnpore	Quetta
Cuttack	(Maghiana)
Delhi	Karachi
D. I. Khan	Kasur
Ferozpur	Lahore City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana
Gojra	Lyallpur
Hafizabad	Multan City
Hoshiarpur	Muzaffargarh

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR
Speedy Recovery

FROM
Headache, Bruires, Cough,
Cold, Rheumatism, and any
and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TEL. No. 22892

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

Date of paper

Time of delivery

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI



"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?



The Katni Cement & Industrial Co. Ltd.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed
First	1917	Rs. 11,032
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,10,944

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 42 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiswar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-23):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissionariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street.

Tel. No. 25347.

Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MANAGERS AND CASHIERS for a well-known import and export firm (Established 1911) for branches to be opened in the province of Bombay. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp for reply to No. 2061 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R548

WANTED.—An experienced STORE CLERK on work-charged Establishment, well versed in P.W.D. Stock and Tools and Plant Accounts and able to conduct correspondence independently. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, No. 1, Division, Rotor Canal, Sukkur. 29541

WANTED.—Applications are invited for THREE POSTS of ASSISTANT EDITORS on the staff of the "Tribune" Lahore, on the following salaries:—(1) Rs. 500-20-00, (2) Rs. 200-10-00, and (3) Rs. 100-10-00. Selected candidates may be placed anywhere in their respective grades at the discretion of the Trustees. Only persons with ample journalistic experience need apply for the first two posts, while applicants for the third post must have knowledge of Urdu and Hindi besides having some journalistic experience. Applications should reach the TRUSTEES, the "TRIBUNE", Lahore, not later than the 25th instant. 20542

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-known and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh. R634.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle". Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hart" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort Bombay. A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest desert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each. Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir. R29203

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES.—Evening Classes. February Examination For High Court Pleaders in Part One commence work 21st November. Individual Attention. Expert Coaching. Test Examinations. Fees Moderate. Apply Principal, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road. R563

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUTTONS cheapest available to YOUNG-MAN & Co., 58, Patilkhani Lane, Dacca Samples for 2/. R555

Ask for

**BEST
NILGIRI
TEAS**

Apply for particulars:
**THE ALL INDIA
TEA TRADING
COMPANY,
COIMBATORE.
S. INDIA.**

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRM" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta. R2194R

LEUCODERMA—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMA. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial net. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta. 28515-A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "RANGDON MAU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th November, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. MANAGER, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. P. V. GHARPURE, M.D., (Bom.) Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1927 will deliver his 1st lecture on THURSDAY, the 24th and 2nd lecture on FRIDAY, the 25th November, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hygiene Theatre, Physiology School, Grant Medical College, Bombay, Dr. R. Row, M.D. (Lond.) D.Sc. (Lond.) O.B.E., presiding.

The subject will be—
"Pathological evidence bearing on the incidence of disease in Bombay, with special reference to Tropical Diseases and Malignant Diseases."

All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

(Sd.) S. L. BHATIA,
Captain I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 17th November, 1927. 29533

NOTICE

THE T. C. P. T. CARDAMOM SALE COMPANY, LTD. Bombay, having defaulted in paying the prices for 2865-11-0 Thulams of Cardamoms and taking delivery of the Cardamom Produce in time the Cardamom Planters Co-operative Bank, Ltd., a 588 Bodinayakanur will re-sell in Public Auction at the risk of the T. C. P. A. Cardamom Sale Company, Ltd., Bombay, 2865-11-0 Thulams of Cardamom at the Bank Premises at Bodinayakanur from 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, 25-11-27.

Terms of sale may be had at the Bank Office during office hours.

SECRETARY,
Cardamom Bank.
466 21, Kombar, 2865-11-0 858, 2865/11/0 25/11/27, 2. 29543

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the Construction of Storm Water Pipe Drains in Dockyard Road between Nesbit Road Extension and Reay Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th November, 1927. 29533

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 405 of 1927.

BHANJI AND CHUNILAL CO., a firm Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) **JAGONNATH GANGARAM**
(2) **DATTATRAYA GANGARAM PULLEE** Defendants.

To,
JAGONNATH GANGARAM,
and
DATTATRAYA GANGARAM PULLEE
1st and 2nd Defendants abovesaid.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover Rs. 2,348 interest and costs and the Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1927, for hearing and final disposal.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1927.
Yours truly,
THAKORDEAS AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 29539

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LUXMIBAI, wife of Mulji Dayal and administratrix of the estate of Khimji Devji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Road Estate, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 401-9-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New Survey No. 3186, Cadastral Survey No. 99, of Princess Dock Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 4791 and Street Nos. 126 to 134 and 2 to 10 on Argyle and Masjid Siding Road and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by land of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to the said Ashbai, on or towards the North by land of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Ashbai, wife of Triumji, Veljee and on or towards the South by the Masjid Siding Road.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1927.
AMIN AND DESAI
Purchaser's Attorneys. 29540

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 279 of 1921.
TAHERALLI MAHOMEDALLI KAJLI Plaintiff.
vs.
Haji Umer Haji Maneck Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922, and the Judge's Order, dated 18th October, 1922, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1927, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the message tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and eighty (3180) square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of land admeasuring 3651 square yards and bearing Collector's non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road called 30 feet road, on or towards the west by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the south by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the north partly by the property of Dhunishaw Coorji Gazdar and others and partly by the Mang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Houses Nos. 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 389, 390, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 29537

COOK-EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKERY,
88, BANARAS ROAD-BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
CHANDRA PATEL
Girgaum Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1036 of 1925 (Mariambai vs. Jai-nabai widow, and Ors. and in pursuance of the power of sale vested in him under the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 8th day of April, 1926, made in High Court Suit Nos. 366, 368, 178, and 1036 of 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell the undermentioned properties in three lots on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Public Auction on the premises:—

(LOT NO. I).—All that piece of leasehold land situate in Mouje Kurla Tukdi District Thana at New Mill Ward admeasuring 354 sq. yds. being the land taken on lease from Anjulin Bastav Radrigues bearing Survey No. 216 Pot No. 17 and 18 with buildings thereon with compound and bounded on the East and South by the property of Hirji Madhavji Kumbhar, on the West partly by the private passage and partly by the property of Dinshaw Jamnaji Mistry on the North partly by the leasehold property of Abdul Gafoor Dostmahomed and partly by the passage and partly by the property of Munshi Mahomed Es-mail purchased from Mahomed Umar.

(LOT NO. II).—All that piece of land situate at Mouje Kurla District Thana at New Mill Ward Admeasuring 337 Sq. Yds. bearing part Non-Agricultural Survey No. 135 and bounded on the East by a private passage and beyond that by another property of Lalmahomed Shaikh Dawood on the west by the Old Agra Road, on the North by the property of Hirji Madhavji and Chinal and on the North by the property of Haji Usman Haji Ebrahim.

(LOT NO. III).—All that piece of land situate at Mouje Kurla District Thana under New Mill Ward bearing Non-agricultural Survey No. 136 Entry No. 2706 Municipal No. 230 admeasuring 346 Square Yards with houses thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Hirji Madhavji Kumbhar on the West by the property of Munshi Mahomed Ismail on the South by another property of Lalmahomed Shaikh Dawood and on the North by the property of David Daniel Rodrigues.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 27TH NOVEMBER, 1927, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT MAZAGON, MHATAPPAKHADY CROSS LANE, "AMBAWADY," NEAR TRAM TERMINUS IN MR. MATHURADAS GOKULDAS'S BUNGALOW.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made to order household French polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and Others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass and platedware, brass table ornaments, dumbwaiters, electric 4 lights chandeliers, table and ceiling fans, dinner waggons, one sweet toned rosewood cottage piano constructed by S. Rose and Co., glass bead screens, door curtains with brass rods, rich Persian and velvet pile carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double beds, cane furniture coal stove, ice refrigerator, water filters, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, teapots, etc., etc.,

1 5 Seater "Oakland" Motor Car No. 21060, 6 Cylinders, 22 H.P. in working order.

The property of J. Chatt, Esquire, proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Guardian appointed re. Dawood Sulleiman and Esuf Sulleiman, minors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Goghari Moholla, admeasuring about 121 square yards and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 1091, Cadastral Survey No. 2583 (Bhuleswar Division), and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6239 (2), Street Nos. 96-98, and bounded on the East by the said Goghari Moholla, on the West by the property of Umerji Alibhoy and on the South by the property of Ahmed Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.



7 Reels.
"Felix In the Tale of Two Kitties"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

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A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

THE CLAW

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NORMAN KERRY and CLAIR WINDSOR
Time and Prices as Usual.

NEXT WEEK.
CHEERFUL FRAUD
Starring the one and only
REGINALD DENNY.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WESTERN INDIA INK FACTORY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Haridas Trikanddas, Proprietors of the Western India Ink Factory at Korsey Monsey Building, third floor, Parel, all stock-in-trade including different sorts of ink, bottles, labels, card boxes, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

SEVENTH EDITION. JUST OUT.

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OF

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

This publication is the first of its kind. It is the most exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda hitherto published. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lecture at the great Parliament of Religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in England, America and India on Guna Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism; selections from the eloquent stirring and inspiring speeches he gave in reply to addresses of welcome that were presented to him at different towns and cities in India during his historic journey from Calcutta to Almora, on his return from America; a choice collection of the contributions of the Swami to various papers and periodicals hitherto not available in book-form, some of his private letters to friends; and a selection from the beautiful poetry that he wrote in the true spirit of the poet. Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

P4-Ginner's Short Overvalued. Natural Reaction. Undertone Poor. Future 9 to 11 Points Higher. Spot 5 Points Higher at 19.50.

New York, Nov. 18.

The New York futures opened 8 points lower and sagged further 4 points on scattered selling. At this level there was some short covering before the Ginning report due on Monday the 21st inst. The market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices improved by 5 points to 19.50.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 19.52.

While the next ginning report is expected to be Mherish, prices recovered to-day on nervous short covering. This improvement is nothing more than a natural reaction and stocks at the Ports and interior towns are steadily increasing. The general sentiment centered round a figure of 11,000,000 Bales Ginned upto 14th inst. However in case, if it falls short of the average belief with a rise in values, we believe it will be an excellent opportunity to sell short for a quick turn only.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 18th inst.:

January Highest 19.56 (25-51 p.m.) lowest 19.25 (10-12 a.m.)

Messrs. Munk and Winslow: Think market near bottom. Think market would work gradually higher.

Reuter Ltd.: Market early declined on pressure of selling but rallied later on trade buying and short covering.

Messrs. Breen & Co. have received the following cable dated 18th inst. (2-15 p.m.) from their New York friends:

"Market past week under the influence of December liquidation, otherwise featureless. Little speculative interest manifest at present."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th inst. as under:

"If market higher on report, would sell."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 19
December	19.32-05
January	19.40-08
March	19.62-06
May	19.77-08
July	19.65-09
Middling Spot	19.50 unchanged

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 19
January	19.68-23
March	19.84-09
Middling Spot	19.58-05

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.45-08
March	19.63-05
May	19.80-06

New York, Noon Call.

January	19.43-06
March	19.63-05
May	19.78-04

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.

January	19.60-05
March	19.73-05
May	19.85-05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 19
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 18.
Bales.	
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	362,000
Exports to Great Britain	63,000
Exports to France and the Continent	184,000
Exports to Japan	42,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	2,509,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,291,000

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

	London, Nov. 19.
Coffee, Fair Rio. (No. 7 quality)	14-1/4
Spot	

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Nov. 18.
Demand Bills	487.12

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28
F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 18-11-27	470,800
Receipts Yesterday 18-11-27	42,000
Exports to date 18-11-27	27,200
Stock at Ports 18-11-27	2,599,000
Stock Interior Towns 18-11-27	1,291,000
Stock Liverpool 18-11-27	925,000
Visible Supply 11-11-27	583,000
Quantity in Sight 11-11-27	730,000
Receipts to date 18-11-27	618,000
Receipts Yesterday 18-11-27	55,000
Exports to date 18-11-27	352,000
Stock at Ports 18-11-27	2,670,000
Stock Interior Towns 18-11-27	1,410,000
Stock Liverpool 18-11-27	948,000
Visible Supply 11-11-27	582,000
Quantity in Sight 11-11-27	828,000

LIVERPOOL.

Small Market.—Awaiting Ginning Report. Futures 6 to 7 Points lower. Spot Prices 17 lowered to 10.91d. Sales 6000 Bales.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool futures market opened 6 points lower and declined further by 3 points on long liquidation before the Census Ginning Report. Later on prices showed a little improvement on short covering. The close was quiet at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton Prices declined 17 points to 10.91d. per lb. Ready sales were 600 Bales.

The Empire futures Contracts closed 7 points low January being quoted at 10.41d. The Egyptian futures market ruled dull and closed 14 to 20 points lower.

A very poor tone indeed developed during the past week. Tired longs liquidated holding in conjunction with hedge sales against actual Cotton. There is lack of confidence and values are attaining to lower range on bear pressure. Bear operators credit the larger estimates of the private authorities with increased confidence as the good weather during the past few weeks, was beneficial for picking and ginning purposes, has somewhat added to the prospects of the yield. This view is held by several excellent judges and a firm of long standing and best credit expects ten penny Cotton. We see no reason why lower prices should not be attained, as on parity this market, though cheap, very little buying power is in evidence. To our minds, as we have often said in these reviews that it would be foolish to maintain ideas of smaller crop estimates of 12 1/2 million bales. Thus those who are running short of Cotton, will have a better opportunity of covering sales and those who have no interest, should wait for lower levels to buy up their requirement.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thoms Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

"Market at present feeling influence of increased crop estimates, poor trade, and no speculative on 'Bull' side. Expect eventually higher prices."

Market early, declined yesterday on pressure of selling but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 19.
November	10.44-01
December	10.43-00
January	10.44-01
February	10.41-02
March	10.42-02
April	10.40-02
May	10.42-02
June	10.37-02
July	10.34-02
August	10.22-02
September	10.11-03
October	10.01-03
November	9.97-02
Middling Spot	10.93-02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 19.
November	17.87-14
December	17.84-14
January	18.12-14
February	18.12-13
March	18.23-14
April	18.23-14
May	18.26-14
June	18.27-14
July	18.28-14
August	18.28-14
September	18.28-14
October	18.20-13
November	18.05-10
Sakellariadis, FGF, Spot	18.55-25

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Liverpool, Nov. 18.
Bales.	
Total Cotton, Actual Export	3,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	82,000
Total Cotton, Imports	48,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	975,000
Actual Week's Sales	40,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Scinde, Good	7.85
Scinde, Fully Good	8.05
Scinde, Fine	8.25
Bengal, Good	7.85
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05
Bengal, Fine	8.25
Oomra, Good	8.50
Oomra, Fully Good	8.75
Oomra, Fine	9.00
Broach, Good	9.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.40
Broach, Fine	9.70

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Nov. 19
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Prime Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Prime Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

BOMBAY.

SPECULATIVE BUYING FOLLOWED BY SCATTERED SELLING-CLOSED.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York futures, the local forward market opened at Rs. 384/8 and after declining to Rs. 386/8 on speculative support quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:

	384/8	386/8	384	385/8
Branch				
Apr/May	384/8	386/8	384	385/8
Dec/Jan	354/8	356	354/8	356
Mar	352/8	354/8	352/8	354
Dec/Jan	316	318	316	318
March	318	320	318	320

SEWRI MARKET.

	Bombay, Nov. 19.
Liverpool futures market opened 1 point lower. The forward market opened at Rs. 384/- for Branch Apr/May delivery and ruled quiet but steady with small turnover of business. Operators are awaiting the ginning report, quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:	
Branch	
Apr/May	384
Dec/Jan	356
March	354
Dec/Jan	318
March	320

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 19.
November	236.30-0.40
February	245.00-0.40
May	249.50-0.50

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Friday's Receipts	4,634
Friday's Exports	1,389
Receipts from 1st Sept.	163,214
Receipts same time last year	91,571
Exports from 1st Sept.	140,381
Exports same time last year	79,769
Stock of Cotton on 17th Nov.	220,251
Stock same time last year	198,679

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

	(MESSRS. BREEN CO.)
	RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
	Bombay, November 15th
	Since 1st Sept.
	This Year Last Year
In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday
Khandesh	261 7031 6000
Central India	7777 6883
Barrind Nagar	411 6924 1332
Hyderabad-Gaon	51 1620 110
Bera	1312 32912 3181
Central Provinces	263 7238 691

	Total	4631	1,63,214	91,517
Total Oomras	2301	63602	15,580	
Dholera	14069	2737		
N.W. Provinces	1493	21904	6563	
Rajputana	162	6884	5525	
Sind-Punjab	664	11819	3486	
Broach	244	134		
Oomra & Dharwar	2339	5907		
Western Northwards	2792	6943		
Oomra & Dharwar	202			
Tinnevely & Cambodia	9	6052	4436	
Persian	2600	1951		
American	18590	22650		
Egyptian and African	5117	15398		
Oomra, Burma & Other sorts	2	5		

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.			
1st. Sept. to 17th Nov.			
In full-pressed Bales.			
	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1089	77,302	41,834
Japan & China	300	68,656	30,494
East Ports ..		3752	2733
Up-country by Rail		20,317	22,530
Just in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7335	770
Total	1389	177,362	101,761

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 19.
Ready	
Contracts	
Bengal Superfine	335
M.G.	
Bengal Fine M.G.	325 + 7
Bengal F.G.M.G.	315 + 7
Sindh/Punjab Fine	325
Oomra	325
Sindh Punjab F.G.	315
M.G.	
Wardha-Hing. Fine	375/80
M.G.	
Nagpur Fine	375/80
M.G.	
Yeotmal Fine	365/70
M.G.	
Arvi Fine M.G.	365/70
Amratoli Fine	360/62
M.G.	
Khandesh-Mokla Fine	355/60
M.G.	
Mulkapur Fine	

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 9
Margashirsha	21 7 3
Posha	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native	
Gold bars touch	96, 97, 98, 99
21 7 6	
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	59 14 0
London Ready	26 8 0
Forward	26 6 0
London/Shanghai	
Opening	2 7 3/16
Closing	2 7 1/8
New York Cent	57 10 0
Op. Hi. Lo. Cl.	
Margashirsha	59/15/6 59/15/6 59/12 59/12
Posha	59/13 59/13 59/10 59/10

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle").
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

	Muktsar (Punjab), Nov. 16.
Wheat Maghar	4 7 0
Wheat Har	4 7 0
Gram Jeth	3 10 0
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 6 9
Cottonseeds Posh	3 7 0
Cottonseeds Phagan	3 8 0
READY	
Wheat	4 6 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	4 0 0 to 4 4 0
Kapa desi	12 12 0 to 13 8 0
Cottonseeds	3 7 0
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 4 0
Market Arrival	
Kapas Desi	1,500 mds.
Grain	500 mds.
Market Condition	Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Nov. 19.
Castor seeds May delivery, opening	Rs. 47/15; highest Rs. 48/2/6; lowest Rs. 47/11/4; closing Rs. 48.
Cottonseeds January delivery, opening	Rs. 4/5/3; closing Rs. 4/5.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening	Rs. 55/12; highest Rs. 55/13; lowest Rs. 55/6; closing Rs. 55/8/6.

EXCHANGE.

	Bombay, Nov. 19.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15 1/16	
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32	
LONDON	
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A 1/6 7/32	
Bank's buying T T 1/6	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32	
Tone of Exchange	Dull steady.

PARIS	
Bank's selling D D 910	
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A 960	
Bank's buying D D 915	

JAPAN	
Bank's selling T T 126 1/4	
Bank's buying 60 D/at D 122 3/4	

HONGKONG	
Bank's selling D D 137 1/4	

SHANGHAI	
Bank's selling D D 175 1/4	

SINGAPORE	
Bank's selling D D 155	

London—Gold per oz.—Ready	84-11 1/2
London Silver per oz.—Ready	26/8
London Silver ————— Forward	26 1/5

LATEST NEWS

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Lala Lajpat Rai has sent the following cable to Col. Weigwood, M.P.:—"No change in the scheme of the Commission is acceptable, unless an equal number of non-official Indians are appointed on equal status."—A. P.

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

The Punjab Khilafat Committee under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Qadir met to-day to consider its attitude towards the Statutory Commission and after three hours' heated discussion unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

This meeting of the Punjab Khilafat Committee considers that a Round Table Conference in which the British and Indian statesmen would participate as plenipotentiaries to decide the Indian Constitution can alone satisfy the demand of the country and nothing short of it would be acceptable to a self-respecting nation. It therefore urges a complete boycott of the Royal Commission which has been appointed in utter disregard of the National Demand. This Committee is further of opinion that any co-operation with the Royal Commission would be most ill-advised and detrimental to national interests in general and the Mussalman interests in particular. This Committee also in view of the prevailing state of communal discussion in the country calls upon the Indian National Congress and other organizations in India to make early attempts to have the various controversial political and religious matters decided amicably so that a congenial atmosphere may be created for the success of the Round Table Conference.

The Punjab Congress Committee also met to-day under the presidency of Sardar Anarsingh Jhalal and passed a resolution calling upon the Punjab completely and effectively to boycott the Commission, as in its opinion, the Constitution personnel and terms of reference were against the principles of self-determination.—A. P.

POONA, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes held here to-day under the presidency of Subedar Ghatge passed a resolution congratulating the British Parliament upon the appointment of the Statutory Commission and appreciating their tact in appointing only European members on it. Another resolution requested Government to appoint Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. Solanki as their representatives on the Bombay Provincial and All-India Committees respectively to be formed to help the Commission and urged Government to invite Messrs. V. R. Shinde and Patade of the Depressed Classes Mission as their witnesses.

"Vijaya Marathi", the leading non-Brahmin paper urges a complete boycott of the Commission.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy will arrive here on 9th December to visit the flood-affected parts of the city. The visit will be private.—A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir Alan Cobham left for Bordeaux from Southampton at twenty-five minutes past eight this morning on the first stage of his African flight.—Renter.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

Weather conditions continue to be disturbed in the extreme north and along the Frontier, but dry weather prevails in the country except for three-quarters of an inch rain at Amherst.

Forecast.—Dry weather will continue.—A. P.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 50/3
Bazetta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/9
Wheat, South Australian—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 52/9
Wheat, Choice, White, Karachi—
Shipment buyers November 51/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F.—
Calcutta—
December per cwt 14/8-1/4
Jan/Mar. per cwt 14/9
July/Sept. per cwt 15/1
C. & F. Bombay—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 14/10-3/4
C. & F. Karachi—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 14/11-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay—
Shipment paid Dec/Jan. K8 12/6
Castorseed, Bombay—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £18/2/6
Ranunculus, Faria, ton—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £20/0/0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 19.

T T Berlin on London 20.42 1/4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07
T T Brussels on London 34.93
T T Madrid on London 28.68
T T Milan on London 89.0
T T Bern on London 25.27
T T Paris on London 124.03
T T London on Prague 164.42

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

NO PROSPECT OF SHORTAGE

SALES ON RALLIES FAVOURABLE.

In the following weekly cotton report Messrs. A. Norden and Co. regarded rallies as offering favourable opportunities for making sales on the 20th ultimo:—

Notwithstanding the continued strength of the spot situation, as reflected in the exceptionally high basis ruling in the primary markets, the past week has witnessed a noticeable increase in the volume of hedge selling which coming at a time when the into sight movement has commenced to fall off, apparently indicates that the bullish confidence of southern holders is not so pronounced.

Present high values are almost entirely due to the demand from southern shippers, the extent of whose forward engagements early in the season now seems to have been underestimated. November shipments are usually small in comparison with those of October and, unless mills show more inclination to raise their ideas of price, we doubt if the present high basis will be maintained.

Except for fairly general rains which occurred during the early part of the week under review, the weather has been unusually favorable for picking and ginning. Freezing temperatures have been recorded in a few scattered sections of the belt but no material damage is believed to have been done. In the late planted areas cotton has made generally good progress, strengthening the views of those who consider that the crop will prove to be larger than that forecast by the Government early in the month.

September consumption by American mills as reported by the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 627,321 bales, a record for the month, compared with 570,570 bales for September 1926. During the first two months of the season domestic consumption has exceeded that for the same period of last year by 190,000 bales, but the bullish significance of these figures is largely offset by the probability that unless the demand for cotton goods begins to show a decided improvement over that of the past four weeks, curtailment of manufacturing activity will be the only means of preventing an accumulation of finished merchandise and consequent price instability.

Apart from the failure of trade and speculative buying to develop in sufficient volume to remedy the increasing weight of southern selling and stale stock liquidation, a feature of the week has been the comparative steadiness of the near positions largely influenced by the prevailing strength of actual cotton which has induced the shifting of short hedges from the near to the distant months and the placing of new hedge sales as far ahead as possible.

The technical position of the market has improved of late but, in our opinion, a weak long interest and further liquidation may be anticipated unless widespread killing frost in the near future serves to revive bullish enthusiasm. There is no prospect of a shortage of supplies, however, and the trade may not easily be prevailed upon to abandon their cautious attitude. We feel that, until a considerably larger proportion of the crop has been hedged, the trend of the market will continue to be towards lower levels and we would regard rallies as offering favorable opportunities for making sales.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

(Messrs. DEVKARAN NAIJEE).

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The American market this week was for the most part a trading affair and shows a net decline of 6 points since we wrote our last Review. In the beginning of the week the prices advanced by half a cent on short-covering and trade buying but afterwards on Monday the prices eased on absence of any important buying. Southern hedge-selling and liquidation. Since then the prices fluctuated irregularly the decline attracting short-covering and the advance encountering liquidation. At the close the prices declined on Southern Hedge-selling and liquidation. The highest price for the December position touched during the week was 19.96 on the 12th instant and the lowest 19.24 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being 72 points.

U. S. Mills consumption during October has been 613,000 bales against 627,000 bales in September and 569,000 bales in October 1926. This makes the total Mills consumption for the season to the end of October 1,873,000 bales against 641,000 bales during the same period last year. Exports from United States since August 1st are 2,503,000 bales.

The Weekly Weather Report issued in America on Wednesday last has been favourable except rains in Mississippi Valley and according to Renter, states that the weather in the Cotton Belt has been generally favourable; there have been rains in the Mississippi; and picking is well ahead.

Our local market closes Rs. 2-12 lower. In the beginning of the week the market was very firm on speculative buying induced by unseasonal rains up-country which caused the prices to advance by about Rs. 20. Later, the prices declined on considerable selling in consequence of the weather having been clear. The decline went further as it was also assisted by liquidation by tired bulls and the easiness in America. The highest rate for Broach April-May touched during the week was Rs. 403-12 on the 12th instant and the lowest Rs. 380-12 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 23. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—
Broach April-May Rs. 383; Oomra December-January Rs. 353-12; Oomra March Rs. 352; Bengal December-January Rs.

315; and Bengal March Rs. 316-12.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 17th November are 158,580 bales against 90,953 bales last year and Exports total 149,710 bales against 78,061 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 206,142 bales. The stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 17th November is estimated at 220,251 bales against 198,679 bales same time last year.

The American market has leaned on the bear side since after the publication of the last Bureau Report. This tendency is also due to the impending Ginning Report which is due for publication on the 21st instant and which is expected to show comparatively larger figures. But in our opinion the trend of the market does not indicate much lower prices. With regard to our local market, the long accounts having been liquidated the technical position has become better. We therefore now advise taking profit on sales advised in our last Review and are also in favour of making purchases round current prices averaging them if the market goes lower.

WEEKLY DUNNY MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. J. THOMAS & CO.)

Calcutta, Nov. 16.

Heavy Goods.—Enquiry during the week has been of a general character, but no large volume of business is reported. At one period rates for ready goods eased a little in sympathy with a falling hessian market, but prices for forward deliveries remain unchanged, and mills are reported to have done business in Heavy Cees and Twills as far forward as March 1929.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. bags for Ready at Rs. 36-0-0; D. W. Nitrates (25 ozs.) for early February at Rs. 40-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 56-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for November/December at Rs. 72-0-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for December at Rs. 105-0-0.

SHAIKH.—20-11-27
For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for November/March at Rs. 47-0-0; Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 53-0-0; for February/March at Rs. 52-8-0; Woolpacks for November at Rs. 2-7-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for November at Rs. 45-4-0, for early October and October at Rs. 46-0-0; A. Twills (48") for November at Rs. 57-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for April/June at Rs. 2-4-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 37-8-0; for April/June at Rs. 36-8-0; Light Cees (2") green for November at Rs. 45-4-0 striped basis; Heavy Cees (2") blue for November at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 49-4-0 striped; Heavy Cees for November at Rs. 49-0-0, for July/December at Rs. 45-8-0; A. Twills for December at Rs. 56-0-0, for January at Rs. 54-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 53-0-0 for October/March at Rs. 52-4-0; A. Twills (Safety Sewn) for early May and May/June at Rs. 57-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November/March at Rs. 47-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 45-8-0, for October/March at Rs. 44-4-0.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 11th November 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital 11,25,00,000

Capital Paid up 5,62,50,000

Reserve 5,62,50,000

Public Deposits 6,24,16,000

Other Deposits 71,38,00,000

Loans against securities per contra

Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra

Contingent Liabilities

Sundries 1,05,56,000

Rupees 89,57,81,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities 18,31,83,000

Other authorized securities under the Act 2,12,60,000

Loans 11,53,65,000

Cash Credits 22,57,02,000

Inland bills discounted and purchased 6,41,56,000

Foreign bills discounted and purchased 35,47,000

Bullion 19,000

Dead Stock 2,80,15,000

Liability of constituents, for contingent liabilities per contra

Sundries 71,75,000

Balances with other Banks 3,02,00,000

Rupees 64,87,84,000

Cash 24,69,97,000

Rupees 89,57,81,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London £896,200

Advances and Investments in London £887,700

Cash and balances at other Banks in London £26,500

Percentage 31.31

Bank Rate 5 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 6,24,16,000

Other Deposits 71,38,00,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments 15,19,000

Loans 11,53,65,000

Cash Credits 22,57,02,000

Bills Discounted and Pur-

chased 15,44,000

Decrease. 2,00,19,000

Percentage 31.31

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th November 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,26,00,000.

Capital paid up 1,08,00,000

Reserve Fund 1,00,00,000

Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc. 19,77,77,000

Sundries including Branch Adjustments 2,61,86,000

25,07,63,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorized securities 4,31,34,000

Loans on Government and other authorized securities 2,90,36,000

Bills Discounted 1,82,32,000

Bank Premises 55,98,000

Sundries including Branch Adjustments 2,31,08,000

Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bills, Govt. Paper Shares, Debentures, Pro-

perties etc. 13,16,05,000

25,07,63,000

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £17/2/6

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17/2/6

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—

Shipment hull sellers Jan/Feb. £15/3/9

Linseed, Bombay.—

Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £17/15/0

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery buyers December 28/4-1/2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery buyers Jan/Apr. 29/2-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 19.

Silver-Market is idle. 26-7/16

Spot 26-1/4

Forward 26-1/4

Bar Gold, per oz. £14-11-1/2

WHY NOT USE AEROPLANE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—The exact location of the wreck of the unfortunate s.s. "Jayanti" has not as yet been discovered, it is merely presumed.

For ought that is known she may have foundered in a place, which may lie in the course of the regular coasting and possibly the bigger liners, and is likely to cause another horrible catastrophe.

An aeroplane at sufficient height will easily find the wreck in a few hours, and give the requisite information. No time should be lost to discover it by these means.

Moreover this incident brings to light the absolute necessity of providing proper life saving boats all along the ports from Karachi to Quilon.

The local men can easily be trained in the service. The cost and upkeep of these life saving boats can be met by the Government, the local bodies, and the Shipping companies.—Yours, etc.

R. A. TARKHAD.

SANITATION ROUND IN F. WARD.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay was arranged on Sunday the 13th of November 1927. During the course of the Round, the party made the following observations:—

Bombay Improvement Trust Scheme No. 47, House No. 1 A.A., Case No. 4:—

This chawl is an acquired property of the Trust. It has no plinth. The by-lane leading to this chawl is not levelled and paved. Consequently it is muddy and slushy. In the moonsoon water gets accumulated. The chawl does not appear to have been white-washed for a long period. The Nahanis on the first floor are leaky as a result of which the rooms on the ground floor are damp. The side gutters always get choked up. The flooring of the rooms is broken.

Revashankar Manchharam and Dulabhai Gowardhankar's Chawl at Kalachowkie Road:—

These are groups of chawls formerly known as Suckadwala's chawls. One of them has not been white-washed for a very long time. There is no arrangement for water taps in the vicinity of the privies which are consequently not properly cleaned.

Abraham Haji Gani's Chawl on Kalachowkie Road:—

This Chawl is not white-washed for some years. It has not been provided with privies. The tenants have, therefore, to make use of privies of another chawl of the same owner. They have been consequently much inconvenienced.

Dinshaw Petit Mills Chawls:—These one-story chawls are owned by the Dinshaw Petit Mills. The main grievance of the tenants is the inadequate number of water taps.

Rangari's Chawls No. 1 on Parel Road:—

There are a group of chawls. The doors of the privies are broken. It is understood that the owner contemplates repairs. But owing to the inconvenience that the tenants have to undergo same should be expedited.

SUR-TAX ON SOLICITORS' FEES.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER PROTESTS.

The following are extracts from a letter addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Prothonotary Registrar of H. M.'s High Court, Bombay, regarding 35 and 13 per cent. sur-tax on solicitors' fees:—

The scale of charges in connection with litigation on the Original side of the High Court has always weighed heavily on the litigating public of Bombay, with the result that a large number of them, particularly in suits involving less than Rs. 10,000, are practically shut out from exercising their legitimate right to come to the principal Court of Justice to get their grievances redressed and legitimate claims satisfied. Owing to increased cost of living and consequent increased salaries to staff in the year 1920, their Lordships were pleased to formulate Rule No. 535-A. (making the same applicable in respect of business done after 1st July 1919) whereby an addition of 33 and 13 per cent to the total amount of the bills prepared on the Original scale was permitted to be made. My Committee submit that whatever might have been the considerations which might have guided their Lordships to permit of this addition, the circumstances have of late entirely changed. The expenses by way of rent, stationery, salaries and wages to clerks and servants, have all considerably come down in the scale as compared with that which prevailed in the years 1919 and 1920. Under the circumstances, my Committee invite their Lordships' sympathetic attention to the hardship caused by this scale and request that as a first step this extra charge of 33 and 13 per cent. be abolished at an early date.

REVISE OLD SCALE.

With respect to fees chargeable on the footing of the scale in force prior to 1919 also, my Committee are of opinion that the same is extravagant. Bombay is no doubt a business City, but in spite of that fact its wealth and prosperity cannot, in any particular, be compared to that of London, and therefore my Committee are of opinion that any scale which has for its basis the scale of fees in force in the High Court of London is bound to prove too costly for a poor country like India. It is, therefore, submitted that the old scale of fees should also be revised with a view to bring about an appropriate reduction, particularly with regard to suits involving a stake under Rs. 10,000. The adoption of this course will, in the opinion of my Committee, not only relieve the litigating public, but will also help the younger firms of Solicitors, whose assistance will be available to the commercial public in case the older firms are not inclined to accept work on the footing of this specially lowered scale, particularly in case of suits under Rs. 10,000. This will also in some measure mitigate the hardship which the litigating commercial public have always felt in absence of a special City Court where suits under Rs. 10,000 could be tried and it is submitted that this lower scale may be kept in force until such time as it is possible to have to establishment of a City Court in Bombay.

TWO COUNSEL—A HARDSHIP.

My Committee also beg to bring to their Lordships' notice the fact that the litigants are compelled by the High Court Rules in all long causes of over Rs. 5,000, to engage two counsel and pay double the fee. They regret to have to state that this compulsion is not only a hardship, but that considering that the litigating public never get the benefit of the assistance of one of these two counsel at the trial, some remedy should be their Lordships be fond with a view to compel them to be present. My Committee, therefore, suggest that the taxing master should be instructed not to allow fees of two counsel in suits where only one has actually appeared at the trial. In other words, if two counsel are to be compulsory, my Committee suggest that it should also be ruled that both must be present at the trial during the material part of it with a view to give their services in return for the fees they expect the client to pay. My Committee submit that the principle involved in the rule such as the one stated above is in conformity with the rules of practice in force in the High Court in England and that it is also in accord with the most elementary principle of equity and good conscience.

PATHE CINEMA.

Corinne Griffith, after several romantic productions, has got hold of another light comedy picture of the sort "Classified" made famous.

Cast as a piano player in a music store where she "plugs" songs to attract the attention of well known vaudeville artists, Corinne gives a wistful yet comic portrayal of a stage-struck young flapper whose greatest desire is to see her name spelled out in the electric lights of Broadway.

Dancing and singing, in and out of snappy situations, mimicking, emoting, cutting up antics like the flapper she plays, Corinne handles this part with even more finesse than she showed in "Classified," which elicited her claim to highest histrionic honors.

Tom Moore plays the happy-go-lucky trap drummer in a Broadway cabaret, who is in love with the winsome "would-be" Marjorie Pambau, well known stage star Rockcliffe Fellowes, Lee Moran, Jove Compton and Sunshine Hart complete the cast. Richard Wallace, Hal Rach veteran, directed.

VICEROY REACHES JUNAGAD

ROYAL RECEPTION ACCORDED

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Viceroy's Camp, JUNAGAD, Nov. 20.

Junagad gave a warm welcome to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on their arrival at 8 o'clock this morning. The day opened gloriously and gay decorations set off the magnificence of towers, turrets and edifices standing against the gorgeous background of Mount Girnar, the streets swarmed with people, the windows of houses were thronged with ladies and school children in their neatest apparel lined the route at important centres to greet their Excellencies with heartfelt rejoicings as the procession passed along the elegantly bedegged route from the station to the sumptuously ornamented Mahabat Manzil.

The smartness of police constables and sepoys and the unobtrusive manifestation of authority with which they regulated the surging crowds of eager sightseers of all ages reflected the organising ability of Mr. Chhelsankar J. Dave, the Supt. of Police Junagad State, while the spirit of sincere mutualism which animated the Hindu and Muslim subjects of His Highness the Nawab Saheb showed how harmoniously both the sister communities were pursuing the healthy ideals of corporate life under the progressive and enlightened rule of His Highness.

KING AMANULLA KHAN

ABLE AND PATRIOTIC RULER

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

His Majesty Gaji Shah Amanulla

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
A general meeting of the members will be held at 6 p.m. on Monday (to-day) for the revision of the list of periodicals, etc.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.
At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kaibadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in October last was 880, males being 740 and 140 females.

TELEGRAPH WORKMEN'S UNION.
A meeting of the Telegraph men will be held to-day, at 5 p.m. in the garden opposite Bori Bunder Building. Proposals to increase membership of the Union and fill up the vacancies on the Managing Committee will be considered. Press workers, particularly in Fort are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' UNION.
The general meeting of the Bombay Press Workers' Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the garden opposite Bori Bunder Building. Proposals to increase membership of the Union and fill up the vacancies on the Managing Committee will be considered. Press workers, particularly in Fort are requested to attend.

NOTICE TO JURORS.
Members of the Special and Common Jury in Group A summoned for the Fifth Criminal Sessions of 1927 are required to attend in the Sessions Court on the second floor on Monday, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m.

Members of the Common Jury only in Group B are required to attend in the Additional Sessions Court on the first floor on the same day and at the same hour.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions, 1927, which commenced on 15th September, 1927, was dissolved on Thursday last, the 17th November. Special and Common Jurors who were summoned for that Sessions need not attend the Court any further.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.
An ordinary general meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday the 3rd December at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Society to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the 8th and 9th Reports and the audited statements of accounts for the period from 15th February 1924 to 30th June 1925 and thence on to the 30th September 1927.

2. To elect a new Managing Committee and Auditor for the ensuing period ending 31st December, 1928.

3. To transact such other business as may be allowed by the Chairman.

The Managing Committee has resolved (1) that the arrears of subscriptions upto the quarter ending 30th September 1927 be written off in view of the fact that the Society was not functioning and (2) that the subscriptions for the current quarter ending 31st December 1927 must be paid in advance and only those members who pay their subscription of this quarter on or before the 30th November will be considered as valid members and entitled to vote at the said General Meeting.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.
Mr. M. C. Chagla, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, will deliver a lecture on "The Statutory Commission" on Tuesday, October 22 at 6-30 p.m. at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Marine Mansions, Sandhurst Bridge, Choupaty Sea Face.
Sir Chimanlal Setalvala will preside. The meeting is open to the public.—Free Press.

CHEST-RACKING BRONCHITIS!

COUGHS, CONGESTION & BREATHING DIFFICULTY BANISHED BY PEPS.

Does your cough get more persistent every year? Do you easily catch cold and cough violently on exposure to weather? Is there a painful tightness in your chest and your breathing rasping? These are most frequent signs of bronchitis—really an inflammation of the delicate tubes through which we breathe into the lungs. The oxygen necessary to sustain life. Hence the "terror" when bronchitis threatens to stop-up the breathing tubes.

The great difference between Peps treatment and old-fashioned methods of dealing with coughs, colds and bronchial complaints is that the Peps medicine is "breathable" and it goes direct to the root of the trouble. As a handy Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth, powerful medicinal and chest-strengthening fumes are released and are instantly breathed into chest and lungs. Inflammation, soreness and irritation in throat and bronchiae are quickly soothed by the Peps fumes. Troublesome stringy phlegm obstructing the air-tubes is cut, loosened and expelled, and the dreadful suffocating feeling is completely relieved. Peps heal, strengthen and invigorate vital inner recesses of the chest that can never be reached by liquid medicines.

Keep Peps always handy! They are invaluable for coughs, colds and chills, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, asthma, etc. All chemists and medicine vendors sell Peps at Re. One per bottle or from agents—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

WILL MAKE A POOR SHOW

F. TARRANT'S VIEW

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATIALA, Nov. 18.
There is considerable dissatisfaction among Muslim cricketers here and in North India that the Selection Committee which will select the Muslim team to play in the Quadrangular Tournament in Bombay next month have not sent invitations to prominent Muslim cricketers in Northern India. I hope if this is true, the omission will be rectified in the interest of the Muslim team.

Australia has invited an Indian Team to visit that country. I interviewed Mr. F. Tarrant, the well-known cricketer, regarding the prospects of the proposed team. According to Mr. Tarrant cricket has reached such a high level in Australia that the best All-India Team will make a very poor show, considering the fact that even an indifferent English team such as the M. C. C. sent to India last year was almost unbeaten throughout its tour in this country.

AITCHISONIANS

OLD V. PRESENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATIALA, Nov. 15.
The Aitchison College boys visited Patiala on the 12th, 13th and 14th, to play the Old Boys of the same college who had collected themselves at Patiala to play cricket, hockey and football matches. The Old Boys were captained by His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala. Many Old Boys who could not take part in the game themselves had come from distant places to watch and back up the Old Boys. They opened with a cricket match on the 12th. The Old Boys winning the toss batted first and were all out for 169 runs. For the Old Boys Captain Narain Singh and Captain Rao Raja Birinder Singh played an excellent cricket with 48 and 42 respectively to their credit. Harchand Singh's 23 and Mohammed Hussain's 16 combined with Mr. Wright's 18 not out were very useful contributions for their side.

On 13th they played hockey match. It was a great treat to see the Old Boys appearing in hockey kit. In the first ten minutes both the teams seemed to be equally matched against each other when the spectators anticipated that the Old Boys would vanish soon but to the surprise of every body they combined better when the game was in further progress and managed to beat College by 8 to 3. Captain Joginder Singh for the Old Boys was most conspicuous and was responsible for most of the goals.

On the 14th a football match was played at 4-30 in the evening. Old Boys won after a great excitement by 6 to 4 goals. Captain Jogindra Singh was again most conspicuous scoring 4 goals for the college. Both right and left outs played splendidly. The following are the full scores of cricket.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

S. Mahabir Singh, c H. H. the Yuvraj Sahib, Captain Narain Singh	12
Mohd. Hussain, c Capt. Gurdial Singh, Captain Nirpal Singh	16
S. Harchand Singh, c His Highness, Capt. Nirpal Singh	23
H. H. the Yuvraj Sahib, st. His Highness	8
H. H. the Kumar Sahib, c Capt. Jogindra Singh, His Highness	41
S. Bharpur Singh, b Capt. Jogindra Singh	16
S. Gurnam Singh, run out, His Highness	1
Mohd. Jafar, b Capt. Jogindra Singh	13
Mr. R. G. Wright retired	18
S. Gurbaksh Singh, retired	2
Mr. Atta Muhammad and S. Gurdial Singh did not bat.	
Extras	23
Total	173

OLD AITCHISONIANS.

Capt. Jogindra Singh, l.b.w. S. Harchand Singh	4
Capt. Narain Singh, b S. Harchand Singh	46
Capt. Gurdial Singh, b S. Gurnam Singh	1
Capt. Rao Raja Birinder Singh, l.b.w. Maharajkumar	42
His Highness, b S. Harchand Singh	15
Capt. Nirpal Singh, b Yuvraj Sahib	11
S. Harchand Singh, b Yuvraj Sahib	7
K. Prithi Singh, b S. Gurnam Singh	0
Chachhi, b Yuvraj Sahib	19
Rao Raja Ram Narain Singh, c Yuvraj Sahib, S. Harchand Singh	4
S. Ragbir Singh, st S. Harchand Singh	5
Lt. Harcharan Singh, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	169

QUADRANGULAR KHUBBER.

PARSI TEAM SELECTED.

1 Col. K. M. Mistry (Captain)	2
2 B. E. Kapadia	3
3 R. J. Jamshedji	4
4 H. J. Vajifdar	5
5 P. H. Daruwalla	6
6 B. K. Kalapesi	7
7 J. N. Elavia	8
8 S. H. Colah	9
9 D. K. Kapadia	10
10 F. E. Kapadia	11
10 S. N. Ghoshy	12

RESERVES.

H. Engineer.
B. Mirza.
H. Contractor.

SUNDAY'S PLAY

VISHRAM SCORES A CENTURY

The two-day match between the Islam Gymkhana and Bombay Gymkhana, concluded on the latter's ground on Sunday resulted in a very narrow win for the visitors on the first innings by eight runs. The outstanding feature of the day was Vishram's century which, though not without blemish, was nevertheless a fine achievement and one worthy of a player who is likely to lead his side in the Quadrangular this season.

Continuing their innings, the Bombay Gymkhana could only add five runs to their overnight score, some deally bowling by S. G. Rasool dismissing the three remaining batsmen. The visitors found R. J. O. Meyer unplayable and began badly by losing six of their batsmen with only 15 runs on the board. At this stage, however, Vali Ahmed joined M. H. Vishram and helped him to add on 48 runs before falling a victim to Harrison. A. G. Kazi succeeded him and the score mounted steadily to 108, Vishram hitting lustily all round the wicket. Tambuwalla followed Vali Ahmed, and he and Vishram added another 70 runs to the total before Pogson held him safely off Cullen's bowling. The tail was wagging furiously and then Hakim came in to occupy the crease, excitement was at its height. There were still 14 runs required, but the last pair managed to collect them before Vishram had his wickets scattered by Meyer. The outgoing batsman had played a sterling innings of 110 runs which included sixteen fours and though he had been dropped at 17, 42 and 65, his effort had saved his side and turned defeat into a victory. R. J. O. Meyer bowled splendidly, taking 7 wickets for 67 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

M. Mackinnon, c Vali Ahmed, b Nazirali	5
F. A. Cole, b S. G. Rasool	0
W. J. Cullen, c Vali Ahmed, b Nazirali	0
R. J. O. Meyer, b Nazirali	78
R. G. Hopkins, b Nazirali	45
P. T. Harrison, c Himayatollah, b Nazirali	18
J. Gaillard, c Himayatollah, b S. G. Rasool	21
E. Polglase, c Kazi, b Nazirali	3
E. H. Pogson, c Kazi, b S. G. Rasool	2
W. L. A. Radcliffe, c Stakoor, b S. G. Rasool	0
A. L. Spens, (not out)	1
Extras	8
Total	191

Bowling:—	
S. G. Rasool, 4 wickets for 59 runs.	
S. Nazirali 6 wickets for 57 runs.	
Tambuwalla, 0 wicket for 26 runs.	
Kazi, 0 wickets for 34 runs.	

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I. A. Shakoor, c Mackinnon, b R. J. O. Meyer	2
A. A. G. Khan, b Meyer	0
M. H. Vishram, b Meyer	110
S. Himayatulla, b Meyer	0

FROM CONSTABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT

RAO BAHADUR SABAJIRAO SAVANT ENTERTAINED.

In honour of the title conferred upon him, Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Savant, Superintendent, Bombay City Police, was congratulated at a public meeting held in the Vanita Vishram Hall on Sunday evening. A large number of police officers, friends and admirers of the Rao Bahadur attended the function and Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar presided.

On behalf of the organisers of the meeting, Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadekar outlined the life and career of Mr. Sabajirao and paid a glowing tribute to his untiring work, honesty and integrity. Born in a humble Maratha family, Rao Bahadur Sabajirao joined the police service in the lowest grade as a fourth class Constable and now by dint of tact, energy and above all sterling honesty he had risen to the position of Superintendent of Police.

Many other speakers followed and praised the Rao Bahadur's detective skill and prosecuting abilities. They were unanimous in their warm congratulations of the guest and hoped he would be the recipient

S. Nazirali, c Radcliffe, Meyer	2
S. G. Rasool, b Harrison	3
G. H. Kazrani, b Meyer	10
A. G. Kazi, b Meyer	25
Vali Ahmed, b Harrison	15
K. Tambuwalla, c Pogson, b Cullen	2
A. A. Hakim, (not out)	30
Extras	199
Total	199

Bowling:—

R. J. O. Meyer, 7 wickets for 67 runs.	
P. T. Harrison, 2 wickets for 31 runs.	
R. G. Hopkins, 0 wicket for 7 runs.	
W. L. Radcliffe, 0 wicket for 10 runs.	
E. H. Pogson, 0 wicket for 42 runs.	
W. J. Cullen, 1 wicket for 8 runs.	

COLAH'S CENTURY.

The match between the Hindu Gym. and Dr. Kanga's XI proved to be very one-sided the latter winning easily on the first innings. The Hindus did not survive long and fifteen minutes after the re-start on Sunday morning the whole side was dismissed for 113 runs.

P. Daruwalla sent down 20 overs, five of these being maidens, and he claimed in all five victims at a cost of 42 runs. The Parsis had no difficulty in passing this score mainly through the brilliancy of Colah who hit up 130 runs in attractive style.

Elavia and Engineer contributed 44 and 39 respectively, but the other batsmen found S. M. Joshi too much for them. That wily old bowler showed an analysis of 5 wickets for 71 runs which hardly represents the high quality of his feat.

S. M. Dalvi brought off a brilliant catch in slips when he dismissed F. E. Kapadia off Gopaladas's bowling.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.	
K G Pardeshi, b H Engineer	29
H A Mahale, c Kalapesi, b P Daruwalla	0
S S Dongre, c D Kapadia, b P Daruwalla	29
Y Naomal, b H Engineer	25
Gopaladas, b P Daruwalla	18
P Vithal, b B Mirza	0
S M Joshi, b P Daruwalla	1
B D Jog, not out	2
H B Mali, b B Mirza	4
G B Gavanker, b P Daruwalla	0
Extras	4
Total	113

Bowling:—

B H Mirza, 2 wks for 24 runs	
P H Daruwalla, 5 wks. for 42 runs.	
B Kalapesi, 0 wkt. for 20 runs.	
H Engineer, 3 wks. for 23 runs.	
DR. H. D. KANGA'S XI.	
B E Kapadia, b S M Joshi	12
B K Kalapesi, l.b.w. S M Joshi	5
S M Gandhi, l.b.w. S M Joshi	0
H N Contractor, c Jog, b S M Joshi	2
H J Engineer, l.b.w. H Mali	17
S H Colah, c S M Joshi b H Mali	130
D K Kapadia, c Vithal, b S M Joshi	11
F E Kapadia, c S M Joshi, b Gopaladas	8
J N Elavia, not out	44
B H Mirza, c Jog, b H B Mali	39
P Daruwalla, did not bat	
Extras	34
Total (for 9 wks.)	302

Bowling:—	
S M Joshi, 5 wks. for 71 runs.	
H Mali, 3 wks. for 90 runs.	
Gopaladas, 1 wkt. for 53 runs.	
G B Gavanker, 0 wkt. for 23 runs.	
Y Naomal, 0 wkt. for 16 runs.	
S M Dalvi, 0 wkt. for 10 runs.	
P Vithal, 0 wkt. for 5 runs.	

of more honours at the hands of the Government.

NEVER SHIRKED RESPONSIBILITY.
Rao Bahadur Sabajirao in his reply said that he had done nothing extraordinary but what he considered his duty. "I did the work that fell to my lot and tried to do it to the best of my ability and never shirked it however tedious and difficult it was, and if I am allowed to offer any advice, this is my advice to every young man," he said.

In concluding the proceedings, Mr. Justice Patkar described how Mr. Sabajirao had risen from the lowest rank in the ladder to the position as Superintendent of Police. Untiring industry and sterling honesty were the requisites of success in life, and if anything it was by these qualities that the Rao Bahadur had risen to such an enviable position, concluded the President.

After the guests were treated to refreshments the meeting terminated.

LITVINOFF LEADS GENEVA DELEGATION

MOSCOW'S PARTICIPATION IN DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Moscow.—An influential delegation comprising many persons headed by Mr. Litvinoff has been appointed for attending the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Renter

A PUBLIC MEETING HOAX

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" PROPAGANDA

WHAT HAPPENED AT BYCULLA MUSJED

The "Times of India" in its issue of Saturday gave prominent publicity to the so-called public meeting of Bombay Muslims held in the mosque near Byculla bridge. The truth about this public meeting is thus related by a special correspondent of the "Khilafat":—

Mr. Khujandi and Mr. Anis Ahmed have started a propaganda against the boycott of the Commission. When, therefore, the announcement about the public meeting in Cowasji Jehangir Hall was made, they published an announcement in the "Times of India" of a public meeting of Muslims. They knew too well that they could not hold such a meeting in the Jama Masjid or any other big mosque, where they would get no support, so they thought of the out-of-the-way Byculla mosque. But no announcement was made in that mosque either. Only after the Jama prayers Mr. Khujandi rose and asked the congregation not to disperse as he wished to address them on God and His Prophet. Upon this only twenty-two remained behind and Mr. Khujandi began addressing them about the activities of the Maha Sabha and said that so long as the Hindu Sabha did not boycott the Commission, the Muslims should not do so. Mr. Anis Ahmed then followed and said that Muslims should not rely on Hindus but be friends with the Britishers and should never boycott the Commission. Mr. Anis Ahmed's speech was applauded by some C.I.D. myrmidons. Upon this a member of the audience rose and began to oppose the views of Mr. Anis Ahmed. While he was speaking and there was considerable excitement, both Mr. Khujandi and Mr. Anis Ahmed rose and left the meeting. Thus there was no regular meeting and no resolutions were passed at, much less passed by the meeting. And yet this gathering was trumpeted in the columns of the "Times of India" as "a public meeting of Muslims of Bombay" and doubtless glowing accounts of its proceedings must have been cabled to England in order to hoodwink the British public.

NO PENALISING OF CORPORATORS

SUBCOMMITTEE REGARDS CORPORATION'S SUGGESTIONS UNNECESSARY

At their meeting held on the 2nd September, 1927, the Sub-Committee of the whole of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee appointed by the Committee's Resolution No. 52, dated the 28th July, 1927, considered the following resolution, in consultation with the Commissioner:—

Corporation Resolution No. 9885, dated the 3rd December 1925:—
"That with a view to enabling Councilors to discharge their duty in the Corporation conscientiously and fearlessly, the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee be reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 2034, dated the 7th June 1923, be requested to prepare, in consultation with the Commissioner and Municipal Solicitors a draft amendment of Section 36 of the Municipal Act on the analogy of the marginally-quoted Section 72D (8) of the Government of India (Consolidated) Act and to submit the same to the Corporation for their approval."

The Section runs thus:—
"72D (8) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the Council, there shall be freedom of speech in the Government's Legislative Councils. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in any such council, or by reason of anything containing in any official report of the proceedings of any such council."

The Sub-Committee decided that the suggested amendment was unnecessary.

The Sub-Committee also considered the following Resolution, in consultation with the Commissioner:—
"That the subject-matter of the under noted proposition be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, and for report to the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee, reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 3324, dated the 1st July 1928."

"That the President be requested to approach Government requesting them to undertake legislation for an amendment of Section 17 of the Municipal Act so that a Councillor, whether elected, nominated or co-opted, shall also be disqualified if he is a defaulter in respect of payments due by him to the Municipality."

The amended Section to read as follows:—

17 (1) Any Councillor who—
(a) becomes disqualified for being a Councillor for any reason mentioned in the last preceding Section, or
(b) absents himself during three successive months from the meetings of the Corporation, except from temporary illness

FOR MUSLIM LADY TEACHERS

TRAINING INSTITUTE OPENED.

The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Training Institute for Muslim Lady Teachers was opened on Saturday before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in Khanda Street, Two Tanks, by the Hon. Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatollah, Minister, Local Self-Government.

In requesting the Chairman to perform the ceremony, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Schools Committee, gave a history of the Institute. He said the Institution was first started in March 1916 for the purpose of giving elementary instruction in teaching to the male teachers of the department who were not qualified. In August of the same year a ladies' section was added to it and a third teacher was appointed for this section. In November 1922 three trained lady teachers replaced three male teachers, passed a departmental examination which entitled them to the 1924 a proposal was made for male teachers and the ladies' section was entrusted to them. During the ten years of the existence of these classes, a large number of male teachers passed the Urdu Vernacular Final Examination and 50 male and 22 female teachers passed a departmental examination which entitled them to the rank of the "qualified teachers". In 1924 a proposal was made for the abolishing those classes in view of the fact that the requirement of the City for trained teachers were supplied by the Government Training Institutions at Ahmedabad and Poona. The Schools Committee then resolved to abolish these qualifying classes from 1925. Owing to the insufficiency of trained lady teachers in Urdu the Committee then established a training institution for such teachers in Bombay. Thus, the present institution came to existence in June 1925 and proved its usefulness in the short period.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

As an inducement to study here and supply the urgent want of trained lady teachers for Urdu Girls' Schools in the City, continued the speaker, scholarships had been sanctioned for those not in the Committee's services. In order to achieve that object, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim generously offered Rs. 20,000 on March 10, 1927. Under the terms of the donation, the Institution was to be named after Sir Currimbhoy's late brother Mr. Rahimtoola, who had once filled the chair of the Corporation with distinction. The income derived from the donation would be used in giving scholarships to students.

In conclusion, Mr. Pai praised the philanthropic efforts of the Currimbhoy family in the field of education.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. RAHIMTOOLA.

In declaring the institution open, Sir Gulam Husein paid a tribute to generosity of the Currimbhoy family and referring to the late Mr. Rahimtoola said that Mr. Rahimtoola had already made a mark for himself in several walks of life and had been spared, the speaker was sure, the deceased would have been a leader in the City and in the community. It was therefore befitting that the name of such a person was perpetuated. He then emphasised the need of Urdu education among the Mohammedan women whom he thought would make them understand their religion and make them worthy mothers.

Sir Currimbhoy having thanked the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

DEVAL MEMORIAL FUND.

As already announced Mr. Pendharkar, the proprietor of the Lalit Kala Darsha Dramatic Co. gave a benefit performance of his very popular and comic play "Samshaya Katha" on Wednesday last at 9 p.m. in the Bombay Theatre. Mr. Bodas as a comic actor was at his best; Mr. Pendharkar and his troupe rose to the occasion and the performance was really a very fine one. After deducting the Amusement Tax and actual expenses of the company the net income to the Deval Memorial Committee was Rs. 550 in round figures.

FIRE AT MUMBADEVI.

A fire broke out at about 9-30 p.m. in the shop of Gangaram Pooriwalla, located in the premises belonging to the Mumbai-devi temple. The cause of the fire was, it is alleged, that some ghee leaked from a frying pan and took fire. This caused much anxiety in the Trambakanta locality, but fortunately the fire engines arrived in time and extinguished the flames thus avoiding serious damage.

ness or other cause to be approved by the Corporation, or

(c) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due by him to the Municipality within three months after a special notice in this behalf has been served on him, shall cease to be a Councillor and his office shall thereupon be vacant.

2 If any question arises as to whether a vacancy has occurred under clause (c) above, the orders of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court shall be final for the purpose of deciding such question after a reasonable opportunity has been given to the Councillor."

After careful consideration the Sub-Committee recommended that the Corporation be informed that the Committee do not consider it necessary to amend Section 17 of the Municipal Act as suggested in the foregoing resolution.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1927.

BOMBAY'S REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD.

Bombay's magnificent rally on Saturday to condemn the Statutory Commission was a fitting climax to the agitation that has spread through the length and breadth of India these two weeks. In its vastness, its representative character and the intensity of feeling that brought thousands together, the meeting has rarely been equalled and never surpassed in the annals of Bombay's political life. It was as if the city rose as one man on behalf of India in revolt at the wrong and insult to the country. It is no wonder that the meeting has given a rude shock to those who tried to persuade themselves and others that the agitation in the country was all hollow. The main resolution passed at the meeting not only condemned the exclusion of Indians from the Commission, but also demanded the "right of Indians to participate on equal terms in framing the future Constitution of the country," and added that unless this "equal right is conceded the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form." Speaker after speaker said it would not suffice merely to associate Indian Committees with the Commission as assessors or advisers or to include only one or two Indians in the Commission. Any device of mere association, said Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, "can never be an adequate substitute for the presence of Indian members on the Commission." Mr. Jinnah said that "we must declare in clear and unambiguous terms that under no circumstances can we accept the exclusion of Indians from the Commission."

Others, too, including the President, stressed this point in view of the apparent disposition of the Parliamentary Labour Party to be content with the mere increase of the facilities or concessions offered to the associated Committees. Dr. Bhasani has clinched the point in her cable to Major Graham Pole, which says: "Compromise unthinkable on the basis of mere consultation." This view was wholeheartedly endorsed by the speakers at Bombay's meeting. As regards the appointment of "two or three jokers" on the Commission, Sir Pheroz Sethna said point-blank: "If they do so, the position would be worse than it is to-day."

It is unnecessary to review the speeches at length. The speakers between themselves exhausted the arguments in favour of a complete boycott of the Commission and demonstrated that there was both reason and sentiment behind the boycott. The country's attitude also demonstrated to the world, as Mrs. Naidu felicitously put it, that India had "survived the challenge to her honour, courage, integrity and self-respect." Mr. Jayakar showed in a powerful speech that the Responsivists stood for equal and effective voice in determining the Constitution of the country and would not be satisfied with one or two Indians on the Commission. India's decision to boycott the Commission may be taken as a settled fact. It now remains to make the boycott effective and proof against every effort to break it. That such efforts would be made by pitting one community against another, nobody ever doubted. The Anglo-Indian Press has already re-started the old game. "I know for certain," said Mr. Jinnah, that "maoœuvres are going on in this very City to put Hindus against Muslims and vice versa." Bombay has already given its reply to these maœuvres. And we feel confident that Mr. Jinnah, to whom is largely due the success of this meeting, will convene a meeting of Bombay Muslims and demonstrate beyond doubt that they are entirely with him and accept the lead given by Saturday's meeting. Mr. Hussein Kazi Latjee, a representative of the Bombay Muslims in the local Legislative Council, has expressed his opinion in an interview with our representative that "a very large number of my community would rather go without any kind of benefits to them in the shape of favours than sacrifice their honour" by appearing before the Commission. We are relieved to learn from the latest news that opinion among the Punjab Muslims, is not entirely against boycott but is divided. It is time that Nationalist Muslim feeling were fully mobilised not only in Bombay but also in the whole country.

Having taken care to see that the boycott is effective, it is, we shall never be tired of repeating, indispensable to extend the unity of boycott to every national effort. We had appealed to the organisers of Saturday's meeting to appoint a representative Committee to explore every avenue to united work and especially to a united Congress. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jinnahs Mehta and several other speakers stressed the need for a united front at every stage, but a Committee like the one we wished was not appointed. It should still be possible for a few leaders like Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to concert measures conducive to a re-united Congress. The President of the Congress has appealed to all party leaders to assist the Working Committee with suggestions regarding a Swaraj scheme acceptable to the whole country. We would suggest that far better than suggestions sent by post to the Working Committee is a joint meeting of the Working Committee and the leaders of the principal parties and communities in the country. And this meeting should consider not only the question of a united Swaraj scheme but also the question of united propaganda under the aegis of a united Congress. Since it is necessary that specific persons should take the initiative in convening such a meeting, we would appeal to the President and the President-elect to take that initiative. It is time we all realised that it is not enough to wish and preach unity, but it is necessary to adopt businesslike methods in reaching unity. Unless such methods are adopted, we may with the best of intentions go on talking about unity till it is too late. We declare our firm conviction once again that united constitutional demands and a united Congress are indispensable conditions of an effective and fruitful boycott of the Simon Show so arrogantly inflicted on India by the Baldwin Government. "The Commission has boycotted us, let us boycott the Commission" is an excellent rallying cry. But with this rallying cry which rouses our self-respect and which enables all parties in India to sink their differences, let us, as Pundit Motilalji emphasizes in his spirited and statesmanlike analysis of the "inevitable" boycott move, reaffirm the cardinal fact that India and India alone has the right to say what precise form of self-government she wishes to evolve, and that she can never admit the right of the British Parliament to dictate to her. It should be in the interest of that body to adopt a friendly attitude towards India and discuss with her, according to her full equality in the discussion, the concrete demand she has to make. But the British people have lost the opportunity again of showing such

real friendliness. They will very soon have reason to regret the policy which lost them the opportunity.

CRIME IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1926 describes the year as "one of comparative quiet." The term "comparative quiet" can mean many things but statistical evidence goes to show that, while in a few respects this year under report is a little better than the previous one, it is much worse than 1922, which was by no means exceptionally good. It is true that in 1926 there were only 136,512 cognisable and non-cognisable offences against 141,991 in 1925, a decrease of 5,479 offences. But a little careful perusal of the report shows that the decrease is wholly in non-cognisable crime and the Inspector-General of Police is not at all sure "whether the improvement now reported is fortuitous or whether it denotes the swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction." Besides, the total non-cognisable crime in 1926 was far ahead of the figures of previous years, viz., 86,438 cases against 63,507 in 1921. On the other hand, reported cognisable crime has steadily increased since from 39,500 in 1923 to 40,393 in 1926, the most serious feature being an increase in murders from 515 in 1925 to 558 in 1926. As regards the individual districts that have contributed to the increases under the Indian Penal Code the worst are Dharwar, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Bombay Suburban District. The explanations given about the increase or decrease of crime in individual districts are not quite exhaustive or convincing. Inefficiency of the police is nowhere indicated and the tendency seems to be to explain the decrease in crime by the remark that the police has done its work well especially in preventing crime and to explain increase of crime as being due to special vigilance of the police. The general complaint continues to be made that in many places the police force is extremely inadequate and that retrenchment has been carried too far. It may be noted, however, that in 1926 there were 7 officers and 178 men more than in 1925 and the total cost of the police, too, showed an increase of Rs. 65,927. It is also necessary to note that the average cost per policeman in this Presidency is Rs. 552 as against Rs. 529 in the Central Provinces, Rs. 520 in Madras, Rs. 484 in the Punjab, Rs. 438 in U. P. and Rs. 413 in the North-West Frontier Province. The efficiency of the police can be considerably improved if all the policemen were literate. At present out of the 21,943 men excluding higher officers only 13,085 are literate. And there are 10 illiterate officers! It is superfluous to add that Indianisation of the higher Police Services facilitates retrenchment without decreasing the number of officers. We regret to find that though there are in the report numerous details about crime under various heads, there is not a word about the relation of drink to crime and no figures as to how many of the convicted persons were given to drink. Why are these facts and figures not given?

The plight of the people in the Bombay Suburban District calls for special comment. Serious crime has considerably increased in the district. This is a tempting field to the criminals as it is inhabited by the men of means working in the City, and the ill-lighted narrow streets and the frequent trains passing through the suburbs are a great help to the criminals. As these suburbs cannot be fast developed unless safety is restored in them, it is necessary both for Government and the Local Bodies concerned to concert effective measures for restoring peace and safety. The Inspector-General's suggestion that the Suburban Police should be incorporated with the City Police should be carried out without further delay. London and Greater London are policed by one force and there is no reason why the same system should not be followed here.

There is one feature of the report which calls for serious notice. Referring to the growing number of pending cases, the Inspector-General of Police attributes this partly to the "leisurely procedure of the lower courts in India" and adds: "The 'learned profession' is, when all is said and done, an enormous Trades Union and the subordinate Magistrates—most of whom are, by the nature of their duties, closely associated with the members of the Bar—are perhaps 'subservient' (italics ours) to the Bar and do not show that sturdy independence which is so manifest in England. The Bar thus assumes control, with the inevitable result, namely, inordinate delays in the disposal of cases, leading to more Magistrates and therefore to more work and more openings for the Profession." These remarks by a responsible officer against other responsible officers in a public report strike us as being unfair and impertinent; and the reference to the Magistrates' being "subservient" to the Bar and their lack of "sturdy independence" may or may not be contempt of Court but it is a gross insult to the Magistrates. We are amazed that the Governor and his Council should have permitted the publication of these remarks in an official report. We trust both the Bar and the Bench will take adequate measures to protest against these gratuitous remarks and demand that they should be expunged.

VICEROY AND THE UNIVERSITY. VISITORIAL POWERS.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

Mr. K. M. Munshi, discussing the visitorial powers proposed to be given to the Viceroy under clause (5) of the New University Bill, on the 18th instant, says: "thanks to the attitude of the members of the Legislative Council, the 'responsiveness of Government' and more than anything else to the active influence, brought to bear upon this issue by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the consideration of the visitorial powers has been left over for the next session of the Council." So far so good. We are indeed thankful to Mr. Munshi for giving us an opportunity of appreciating Sir Chimanlal's services to the University. We note that Sir Chimanlal was in Bombay, back from England, on 30th September when Mr. Munshi made his speech.

MR. BHULABHAI'S RESOLUTION.

Referring to the resolution of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in the Senate on the 12th instant, moving for the deletion of clause—mark please—the whole of the clause—see says:—"The resolution, which Mr. Bhulabhai 'whom in spite of the cheap spear of Dr. Vaidya I am not ashamed to acknowledge as a valued senior and a friend, moved, was really the resolution of the Syndicate, approved by all its members except one. The whole of the Senate, as appears from the unanimous vote was one with the Syndicate on this occasion. No one, therefore, thought that any speeches were necessary or thought that there were any persons either inside or outside the Senate, who required illuminating speeches

on a question, on which there is very little difference of opinion."

I will take up Mr. Munshi's points one by one:—

(1) I am really sorry if I hurt Mr. Munshi's susceptibilities, when I referred to the persuasiveness of Mr. Bhulabhai's towering personality, and it would give me much pain, if any 'cheap sneer' of mine made any difference in Mr. Munshi's friendship with Mr. Bhulabhai.

(2) The proceedings of the Syndicate are not made public and I had only to go by the public reports, which gave it as Mr. Bhulabhai's resolution, and on public records it will always remain so.

(3) Mr. Munshi is clever when he wishes it to be inferred that the unanimity of the vote, showed the unanimity of the Senate. Mr. Natrajan's amendment in the first instance, showed that there was a minority who did not agree with Mr. Bhulabhai in the deletion of the whole clause, and wished to have the Viceroy as a visitor with advisory powers.

(4) Mr. Munshi's statement regarding there being 'very little difference of opinion on the question' (of clause 5) is ambiguous, particularly when it is read in the light of his assertion that his attitude did not require any explanation in the Senate, because there was none there who did not know his attitude in the Council, or who was prepared willfully or otherwise to misunderstand or misrepresent it. I shall dispassionately try to analyse this particular contention. (Continued on Page 8.)

INDIA GIVING WAY. FOREIGN RIVALS GETTING STRONGER

(BY K. S. RAMACHANDRA IYER.)

More than two years ago, there was a proposal before the Government of India to introduce legislation for regulating insurance business in this country. Somehow or other, the Bill has been kept back and the latest information is that Government may give no attention to this subject until some law which is proposed to be passed in England becomes an Act. The position in India to-day (as it has ever been before) is that it is such an open and free country that any and every company from all parts of the world can enter and work without let or hindrance. Even as things were before, the position was bad enough, for the very small volume of insurance business available in this country.

FOREIGN COMPANIES INCREASE.

As if this large number was not enough, during the last one year or so many Continental and non-British companies have been freely entering the Indian market. There is, no restriction at all in this country against foreign companies opening up offices as there are no Government regulations in force demanding deposit of security as is the case with several Governments of the world. There is no question of any license or other authority being obtained by any foreign company for doing business in this country. And the greatest advantage (this is the most tragic part of it) that foreign companies are able to get in this country is the fact that our own people are ready and willing with open arms to accept agencies and introduce these unknown and unheard of foreign rivals in our midst.

WE HELP FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The result of helping all these new comers is that for the very small number of Indian insurance companies who ought legitimately to get the bulk of insurance business belonging to the people of this country, we are deliberately adding a number of foreign competitors. In this connection, it may be pertinent to quote the following sentence from the resolution adopted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber impressing upon their members the necessity of placing their insurances with Indian insurance companies:

"These (foreign) companies cannot exist in our midst even for 24 hours if the support that is given by the Indian community is withdrawn."

FAITH IN OURSELVES.

What is the earthly use of criticing the composition of the Statutory Commission if our own people do not show any faith in themselves? If our countrymen go on showing much solicitude for foreign interests, the time will not be far off when we will find it entirely difficult and absolutely impossible to build up anything substantial and indigenous to this country. There is already a loud talk throughout

the country for an organised boycott, but nothing will avail us if this is not backed by some earnest and real action. The time, therefore, is ripe for our people to show in a most aggressive and very effective manner that the interests of this country alone count with them and that at all costs they are going to carry this into actual practice. If this is not done, the responsibility for anything adverse happening to our national concerns will be entirely on the people of this country. We, however, hope that our people are still patriotic enough to realise their responsibilities to the Motherland and her institutions.

NO HELP FROM GOVERNMENT.

There can be no doubt that so long as the constitution of our Government remains what it is now, it is impossible to get them to do anything in favour of Indian interests in general or of Indian concerns in particular. That should not, however, deter the people of this country from helping their own concerns and thus helping themselves.

INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS FAVOURABLE

Almost all the Indian Associations representing Indian trade and industry, such as, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, the East India Cotton Association, Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and many others have adopted necessary resolutions impressing upon their respective members the desirability of placing insurances with indigenous insurance companies. It only remains for the members of these associations and the general insuring public of India to put into actual practice the mandate of their own making. The days in which our people can sit idly by after passing pious resolutions are gone—never to come back. The time has now come for this country as a whole to rise from its lethargy and see that its interests are not jeopardised further by the inaction and inactivity of its citizens.

FOREIGN PENETRATION—INDIA'S RUIN.

Slow, steady and sure penetration by foreigners in several lines of business is going on actively in this most hospitable country, and if active measures are not immediately adopted to stop this sort of foreign domination and perpetual exploitation, no one need be surprised at all if the control of all Indian business passes into the hands of powerful foreign rivals. When that happens (and there are unfortunately no indications to the contrary to-day) any amount of agitation for a change in the administration of this country or a seat in any Royal Commission will never help us, because India to-day is plunging headlong in the direction of becoming entirely dependant on foreign things and institutions.

Notes of the Day.

Patience Unrewarded.

Lord Birkenhead advises Indian politicians to be patient and not to condemn his non-Indian Commission. He wants them to wait and hear the wonderful reasons for the taking of this atrocious step which will be given in the Lords by himself and in the Commons by his deputy, the Earl of Winterton, and the other estimable representatives of Tory prejudice and arrogance in regard to India when the personnel of the Commission is discussed in a resolution. So his Lordship himself waits in patience while India rises in united anger against the insult given to her. The "Spectator" and other Tory journals give him the comforting assurance that in India "as opinions on the Commission sort themselves, a great deal more of support is being given to the Government's policy." But as the cabled reports of Saturday's monster meeting should convince Lord Birkenhead, his patience will remain unrewarded. Instead of the comforting assurance that all is well with the policy of divide and rule in India which will give Government "more support," he will have the doubtful pleasure of being rudely awakened soon to the fact that on the question of self-respect all India irrespective of party or community is united.

The Responsivist Statement.

In his speech at the Coynaji Jehangir Hall, Mr. Jayakar stated that the "Chronicle" had described the Responsivists' statement on the boycott of the Commission as a mild one. We are certain we never called it so and would thank Mr. Jayakar to refer to the sentence or sentences in any of our articles wherein he finds the statement described as mild. We have, in fact, twice commended the statement. Referring to it in our leading article on Thursday, the very day it was published, we said: "The statement issued by the Responsivist leaders, puts the Indian case tersely when it says that India desires that her accredited representatives should occupy in the proposed investigation the honourable position of being the pivot, if not the sole judges and architects, of her future destiny with co-ordinate powers and opportunities in this behalf with the representatives of the British people." In our leading article on Friday, we reviewed it at greater length, and after summarising its main points, we observed: "It is specially gratifying to note that though the manifesto expresses a hope that 'advantage will not be taken by our community to obtain benefits over the other,' there is nothing in the manifesto to show that the Responsivists' boycott is conditional on any other party or community observing the boycott. In fact, it is inconceivable that those who resent 'the degrading position of witnesses supplicating' before the Commission and who think 'it will not be possible for the honour and self-respect of India' to co-operate with the Commission, will ever put themselves in the 'degrading position' they resent, whoever else may."

Patriotic and Manly.

Thus, it will be noticed that we have appreciated the fact that the statement has stated the nation's case and that the boycott recommended, is unconditional. Beyond this, we have made no comment on the statement and have never characterised it as being mild. It is true that the word "milder" occurs in our leading article, on Tuesday last, where, referring to the "Maharatta's" article on the Commission, we observed: "No condemnation of the Commission of the kind can be more scathing than that of the 'Maharatta'." The Viceroy's speech, it says, "epitomises the policy usually followed by the British of a kick and a caress, with a kick in reserve." Though the milder Responsive Co-operators may not go so far as to kick in return, all should certainly refuse to be kicked." We have too much faith in Mr. Jayakar's sense of humour to suppose he could take exception to the word "milder" here. Besides, this sentence had no reference to the Responsivist statement, which was published two days later. We shall not say more about this. But, we like the thought of Mr. Jayakar resenting even the suggestion of mildness, if made by anyone, against the statement. It is a patriotic and manly statement and worthy of the followers of Lokamanya Tilak.

Practical Sympathy from Russia.

The international solidarity of the co-operative movement and the fellow-feeling it evokes are evidenced in the splendid practical sympathy for flood-stricken Gujarat on the part of the "Centrosyus", Moscow. This body called the Central Union of Consumers' Societies, Moscow, has sent, through the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Co-operation in the Soviet Republic, a sum of five hundred pounds sterling to the Honorary Secretary, Co-operative Institute, Bombay. The sum has been sent for "the relief of the population which suffered from the floods" and the International Co-operative Alliance, through which the Indian appeal for flood relief reached Moscow, intends collecting further contributions for the same purpose from foreign parts. The twelve million workers and peasants united in the Consumers' Co-operative Movement of the U. S. S. R. deserve the heartfelt thanks of the Indian sufferers from the recent flood calamity for this timely help.

COMMUNIST APPEAL TO INDIA.

ALL-PARTIES BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

MADRAS, Nov. 20.
Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, President of the Congress has issued the following statement to the Press:

The wonderful unanimity of opinion in favour of a national boycott of the Statutory Commission must convince those who still have misgivings as to its success. There can be no failure hereafter for it is rapidly succeeding. It is not right to compare the so called failure of the non-co-operation movement and the issue of the present boycott. That demanded heavy sacrifices and even then a very appreciable section of Indians gallantly responded for two or three years. This boycott is purely a political boycott and does not alter our lives or views and demands no sacrifice whatever. The non-co-operation movement had not the support of the other political parties whereas this has the support of all the political parties in India. I would therefore appeal to all those who are holding back to come into this movement in a spirit of optimism and with a growing confidence in the application of firm business methods in dealing with our English friends in England and in India.

SELECT COMMITTEE PROPOSALS DANGEROUS.

It is useless for our critics sceptics and opponents to quibble over the respective reasons of the several parties for the boycott for all of us are united in the boycott. I am glad that Col. Wedgwood has spoken out in favour of a dignified attitude of abstention by all Indian political parties and that he says with inside knowledge that "the cause of India will not be prejudiced by the failure of Indian leaders to cooperate with the commission." The failure of the left wing of the labour party may be a surprise to them but not to us. I rejoice specially in their failure for they fully agreed to all the mischievous proposals of Lord Birkenhead and only wanted some improvement as to the Select Committees. It would have been a rope round our necks. The Select Committee proposals are as I have repeatedly pointed out most dangerous. For in the first place they will not be elected only by the elected members of the legislatures but by official members, nominated members and European members as well.

In the second place their opinions will be sharply divided and that is the real reason for these Select Committees. On these Select Committees the Government is bound to have a majority of either its frank spokesmen or its thinly veiled demagogues. The single transferable vote will ensure the Government having its majority.

In the third place, to be a member of the Select Committee whatever facilities may be accorded to it, is the reverse of being a full statutory member of the Commission. The caste distinction will be maintained.

OUR RIGHT TO DETERMINE CONSTITUTION.

In the fourth place after the gibes of the "Times" and others that Indian leaders by reason of their disappointment have boycotted the Commission no self-respecting Indian can sit on any one of the Select Committees Central or Provincial, however much its status and functions are enlarged.

Above all we must have the right to determine our constitution plainly conceded to us. I wish we fully realised how degrading it would be for any Indian to be a party to an enquiry into his countrymen's fitness for Swaraj.

Communal organisations and communal interests have nothing to lose by the boycott of the Statutory Commission. The idea diligently propounded by one or two individuals that co-operation with the Commission as constituted will be helpful to them from a communal point of view is altogether ill-founded. While the evidences of communalism including communal disturbances and squabbles will be helpful to the Commission in delaying or diminishing or denying Swaraj they will certainly not secure to the advocates of communalism any advantage of the kind that they may desire. The Government have realised that it does not pay them to support communalism any longer; for two can play at that game. And what is more important, they have realised that communal riots and disturbances and the frequent breaches of Pax Britannica tend increasingly to undermine all their authority and prestige and in fact are educating communities to adopt violence as a method of advancing their interests.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS CONGRESS VIEWPOINT.

They have also realised that if communal violence and tension are permitted, violence as a method of attaining Swaraj would (Continued on next page.)

INDIA DEMANDS FULL SWARAJ

SIMON SHOW A MERE EYEWASH

BOYCOTT IS INEVITABLE

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU SPEAKS OUT

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Interviewed by Reuters with reference to the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission, Pandit Motilal Nehru said that he is neither surprised nor disappointed. If anything, the announcement of its membership has given him a feeling of relief and hope, relief at the fact that no countryman of his is being associated with what is foredoomed to be a failure, and hope for the unity of all the parties in India to work for the constitution of the country, which unity is really needed. Pandit Nehru continued.

"Apart from the fact that the Congress does not admit the right of any Parliament to judge what is called the measure of responsibility to be conferred on India, from time to time, it is not obvious to me how the Commission is expected to help the Parliament in arriving at the decision. The determining factors are very well-known to Britain. The India Office ought to know much more than the Commission composed of fresh minds, however able and learned they may be, can know by two short visits to India."

ROOT CAUSE OF INDIANS' SHORTCOMINGS.

On the one hand, we have Hindu-Muslim quarrels, the problem of illiteracy and (thanks to the hundred and fifty years of British Rule) thousand and one other shortcomings, real and imaginary, which can be trotted out immediately as a reason for refusing any advance whatever. On the other hand is the settled conviction of Congressmen that the root cause of all the shortcomings is the withholding of a definite and final Constitution of full self-government from India. I am glad to find that Lord Irwin in his statement considered the latter (the grant of a final constitution of full self-government) as a possibility. No one in India believes that the British Government does not know its own mind as regards whether or not the time has arrived for a further advance and if so, the precise nature of the advance they are prepared to make. We believe that the only honest course was to declare what the Government meant to do and then appoint a Commission to draft the scheme for giving effect to that declaration by settling the detail about the protection of minorities, the relations of Indian States and such like matters."

Pandit Nehru continued that "on such a Commission there would naturally be room for the representatives of the various interests and if the declaration proved acceptable to India, all the parties would be willing to co-operate. Until something in the nature of what I have indicated is done, the question of the personnel of the Commission does not arise. I am almost sure that even if as a concession to the public opinion in India some Indian names are now included in the Commission, the Commission and its programme will remain as unacceptable as they are at present."

A MERE EYEWASH.

In view of the fact that the step taken by the Cabinet is regarded as a mere eyewash in India, there is little to be surprised in the proposal to boycott the Commission.

Once it is known what is intended to be done, men of ability like Sir John Simon and his colleagues could easily produce a thoroughly workable scheme. Similarly, if no advance is intended they could, equally, easily produce a plausible report justifying a postponement of any advance till some future definite or indefinite date, and that, without taking the trouble to go to India and hold an elaborate enquiry, thanks to the mischievous collection of half-truths and untruths that has been published by Miss Mayo."

NOTHING SHORT OF FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

As far as India is concerned she will not be satisfied with anything short of some form of full responsible Government. The only question which needs the most careful examination is one of the ways and means and on this examination the Congress expects to be fully prepared to enter into consultation with the representatives of the Government and other interests concerned. Though the action of the Government does not in the least surprise me, the attitude of Labour was not expected by me and has caused a general disappointment in India as shown by the private telegrams I have received. I have been authorised to state that the action of Labour in not withdrawing their members from the Commission and in trying to effect some sort of compromise is not supported by any responsible party in India. It is my considered opinion that the only result of the present action of the Government is likely to lead to is to strengthen the

TRUST NOT FALSE GODS.

The Communist Party sends the following to Mr. Srinivas Iyengar: "The Communist Party assures the Indian people that in the struggle for freedom from the British Imperialist exploitation it will always have active co-operation of the revolutionary vanguard of British workers. The telegram of Labour Party leaders suggesting that any Commission of Britishoppressors' Parliament will advance the welfare of the Indian people only exposes the united front of British Labour leaders with the Imperialists. The Communist Party warns the Indian movement against any reliance on British reformists who, when in office in 1923, will continue to maintain the exploitation of India by police persecution and armed force in the name of 'British Common wealth of Nations.' Don't mistake these henchmen of British Imperialism for the real voice of British workers which was heard in the air of Imperialist resolution adopted in the Scarborough Congress in 1925 and the decision of the Edinburgh Congress in 1927 to send a fraternal delegation to the All-India Trade Union Congress despite the opposition of the General Council."

We congratulate the Indian movement on the widespread resolve to boycott the Commission etc." "Forward" Special Cable.

hands of that growing body of Indians who are working for complete independence. By this last move, the Government have actively played into their hands. I am afraid, those who still are for full responsible Government within the empire will find it difficult to maintain their majority which they undoubtedly have at present. This, I consider, to be the most serious aspect of matter.—Reuter.

WAR SECRETARY'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

CHRISTMAS IN CALCUTTA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, accompanied by Major-General J. R. E. Charles, Director of Military Intelligence, has fixed a provisional itinerary for his Indian tour arriving at Bombay on December 9 he will reach Quetta three days later, where he will remain for a few days. He is due to arrive at Peshawar on December 21 and will reach Calcutta on December 25, remaining there for ten days.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans will then proceed to Delhi via Benares, and will return to England on January 28.—"Statesman" Special Cable.

HINDU GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL GANDHIJI LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

COLOMBO, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the Hindu Girls' Boarding School. He visited the Buddhist Institute and then proceeded to Kandy, receiving addresses and purses en route.—A. P.

SPECIAL SALOON FOR GANDHIJI

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO KANDY AND BADULLA

KANDY, Nov. 18.

Addressing the students of the Trinity College Mr. Gandhi exhorted them to lead pure lives. Later at a public reception he said he was distressed at fact that estates and plantations were not covered by local option. He was shown a relic of Buddha at Dalada, Malagwa.

Replying to an address of civic welcome from Kandy Municipality Mr. Gandhi said one could render municipal service without being a member of the municipality. The sooner the custom of aspiring after places

PUNJAB MUSLIMS FOR BOYCOTT.

LEAGUE RESOLUTION RESENTED

LAHORE, November 19.

Difference of opinion has begun to manifest itself amongst the Mussalmans of the Punjab on the question of the attitude the community should take towards the Simon Commission. The resolution adopted by the Punjab Muslim League last Sunday disapproving of the boycott of the Commission is being resented by a section of Muslims, particularly those who owe allegiance to the Khilafat Committee. The situation created by the Punjab Muslims League's resolution will be considered by the Punjab Khilafat Committee to-morrow at an emergency meeting. The President of that Committee, Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, is understood to have expressed resentment at the resolution and he proposes to speak out his mind at the meeting.

MOULANA ZAFARALI KHAN FOR BOYCOTT. Maulana Zafarali Khan, former President of the Khilafat Committee, expressed similar sentiments in an interview to-day and said "In the matter of boycott, the opinion among the Mussalmans is not yet announced with unanimity. Excepting the Punjab Muslim League presided over by Sir Muhammad Shafi and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Bombay, which carries little influence, no greater Muslim body such as the Central Khilafat, the Punjab Khilafat, the All-India Muslim League, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Nadwat-ul-Ulema has expressed its view as to the treatment which should be meted out to the Commission. Individual members of the Mussalman community, have, no doubt, given expression to their views and the majority are decidedly for the boycott of the commission. The decision of the Punjab Muslim League is not in my opinion a true indication of the attitude of the Muslims in the Punjab and there is a strong voice of opinion decidedly against the view taken by Sir Mahomed Shafi and the Mussalmans of his ways of thinking."

A GREAT HUMILIATION. Personally, I consider it a great humiliation that the Mussalmans of India should co-operate with the Commission from which Indian representatives have been excluded, with studied disregard for the self-respect of this country. I and a large number of persons would be the last to barter away the honour of India for a few crumbs that might fall from the table of Imperialism."

The Maulana said that the supporters

CONCESSION MEANS WEAKNESS

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S OBSTINACY

LABOUR WITHDRAWAL VANISHES INTO THIN AIR

MACDONALD HAS BLESSED "WHITE" COMMISSION

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Labour leaders have been promised a definite indication of the attitude of the India Office to the demands made by the Labour deputation that waited on Lord Birkenhead on Monday. Informal reports that have reached Labour leaders, however, indicate that Lord Birkenhead proposes to be unbending. No importance is attached to the appeals made by Lord Birkenhead to Indian leaders to suspend their judgment until the Parliamentary debate is over. It is regarded as a master stroke of diplomacy for if it succeeded in stemming the waves of protests that are reaching England in spite of all efforts to stifle them and a lull is created until the Indian debate is over Lord Birkenhead will have then nothing to fear once the resolution on the appointment of the Commission is through the Parliament.

BIRKENHEAD TO STICK TO HIS DECISION.

Advices, it is said, are reaching Lord Birkenhead from India advising him to make a generous gesture and to agree to the demands made by the Labour leaders which, it is said, is the minimum which one could put before Indian opinion with any chance of acceptance and as substitute for appointment of Indians on the Commission. Lord Birkenhead's own view it is said, is that these concessions are in the nature of tinkering with the problem. Indian opinion will misconstrue the concession into the weakness of Government and reject these concessions and receive greater incentive to the boycott movement as feeling will grow that more firm the Indian opinion is, more they can get from Government. Lord Birkenhead's opinion is, it is said by those who have had benefit of knowing his Lordship's mind, that having taken decision the only thing to do is to stick to it and face the music. Time alone will tell whether such policy would be justified but he was prepared to take the risk of its proving wrong. In his opinion the cleavages and conflicts in Indian political life are of such fundamental character that the unity of the last fortnight cannot but be superficial and passing phase.—Free Press.

LEFTISTS SUBMIT TO MACDONALD

QUESTION OF INDIANS ON COMMISSION DROPPED

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Conversations with labour leaders go to show that opinion is crystallising in Labour circles that while the Party cannot at this stage ask for the inclusion of Indians on the Commission it should press for the acceptance by the Secretary of State for India of all the demands made by the deputation of the Parliamentary Labour Party in order to ensure the fullest association of the Committee of Indian legislature on terms of equality. The left wing leaders admit that no device could be a substitute to the appointment of Indians themselves on the Commission but for the reasons of which one has to guess more than hear directly they feel themselves debarred from pressing for the same. As far as one can gather, the Labour nominee on the Commission accepted the seats with the consent of the leader of the Parliamentary Labour party, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who seems to have committed himself to the principle of a purely Parliamentary Commission subject to its commanding the confidence of the people of India. The Independent Labour Party is as much bound by the limitations of the resolution of the Blackpool Conference on the subject of the Statutory Commission as the Parliamentary Labour Party is entitled to demand that it shall not be asked to fulfil more than what the strict letter of the Blackpool Conference resolution may be taken to expect of them.

LEFTIST CLIMB DOWN.

There is a section of the Labour Party belonging to the extreme left wing which is inclined to take an unbending attitude and to ask for the appointment of Indians on the Commission as the only satisfactory solution, whatever may be the interpretation that one may put on the Blackpool Conference. But these ardent spirits are held in check by Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Brockway and other responsible leaders who

while sharing the view about the appointment of Indians on the Commission realise that the only result of such extreme position would be that the back benchers and front benchers of the Parliamentary Labour Party would present the spectacle of a divided house and expecting for scenes during the debate on the Reform Commission very little good would be done to the Indian cause. But now by the left wing politicians agreeing to unite with the right wing leaders and be contented to press for the fullest opportunities of association etc. for the Committee of Indian legislature on equal terms they have the satisfaction that if they do not secure even this much they will have the support of the Right wing politicians in securing the withdrawal of the Labour nominees on the Commission, which would be no small gain to India.—Free Press.

I. L. P. ON COMMISSION

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS CONDEMNED

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A meeting of the National Council of the Independent Labour Party was held this afternoon when the main subject of discussion was the situation created by the exclusion of Indians on the Statutory Commission. Mr. Maxton, M.P., was in the chair. Speeches were made strongly condemning the exclusion of Indians and deplored the association of Labour representatives with the Commission. It was pointed out that Labour was giving legitimate cause to Indian politicians to doubt the bonafides of Labour professions in regard to India.

After an interesting exchange of views between the different Labour leaders who were present, Mr. Fenner Brockway moved:

The Independent Labour Party strongly protests against the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission appointed to report on the future Government of India. It reaffirms the right of India to self-determination and urges that the Labour Party should ask Labour members on the Commission to withdraw unless Indian representatives are placed on a footing of full equality with British representatives or such other arrangements are made as are considered satisfactory by representative Indian opinion. The resolution was carried unanimously.—Free Press.

PREPARED TO STAND BY INDIA

LABOUR LEADERS TRYING FOR HONOURABLE TERMS

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Labour leaders of the Independent Labour Party have authorised the London representative of the Free Press of India to convey to Indian leaders that they would present solid opposition to any compromise which does not secure to the Committee of Indian legislature equality of status, opportunities and authority and equal voice in the formulation of the conclusions of the Commission. The Independent Labour Party is united in supporting the Indian case and although the prospects of an honourable compromise are precarious and Government are unbending Labour will spare no efforts in its endeavours on behalf of India.

LABOUR LEADERS TRYING FOR HONOURABLE TERMS.

The London representative of the Free Press of India adds: As far as Labour leaders are concerned they are trying to retrieve what they consider to be a mistake namely Labour participation on the Commission. They are, therefore, trying hard to secure honourable terms, that would justify Labour participation and failing it intend to press for withdrawal of nominees of Party on Commission. But the latter course is one which Government as well as labour leaders would try to avoid as much as possible. As far as Government are concerned the effects of Labour withdrawal would be far-reaching and vitiate the very object of the acceleration of a overweighted Tory Commission. As for Labour leaders who are committed previously, it slight involve breach of previous understanding. But still the withdrawal of Labour members from Commission is practical politics if only Indian opposition should continue unabated.—Free Press.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK RETURNS.

ANXIOUS TO SUPPORT REVOLUTION

ASSET TO KUOMINTANG

LONDON, Nov. 20. Shanghai.—General Chiang Kai Shek has decided to return and support the nationalist revolution. He will join the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.—Reuter.

SINO-SPANISH TREATY ABROGATED.

SPAIN PROTESTS AGAINST CHANG-TSO-LIN'S MANDATE

LONDON, Nov. 20. Peking.—Spain has protested to the Foreign Office against Marshal Chang Tso Ling mandating the Sino-Spanish Commercial Treaty of 1894. She declares that the action lacks friendship and reserves all rights and full liberty of action. China previously did not agree to the proposal that the Treaty which has

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TODAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 21ST.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jashimaharaj Jothabhai Labadda.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the ultra-mundane signs wireless that life has many charms, but also many more harms and hurts for you. It will be just like Montagu "Reforms" now in their last gasps, over which an inquest is shortly to be held by White Coroners of England, before they actually die! Your childhood was full of pleasure and pains, of kisses and hisses: "Mamma is full of kisses, As nurse is full of fies" was verified in your case. When you become a mustached man and take to wedded life you will find that your wife is full of pin-pricks and (it is the way of the world!) the nurse of your household is full of labial tricks. Someone has wisely said that the instinct of youth is to seek out youth. It is, no doubt true in your case, and even when you go beyond the limit of youth and be known as an "old fogey", your instinct will be to find out young dummies. If woman, you are destined to be a great woman, but your fate in the closing years of your great career, will be like that of the queen of the ill-fated King Karan-Ghele of Gujerat, who, after the latter's fall bewailed: "Karami katha jaya no kathi, dookh samoodro par toe nathi, dhiraj chhatima no samae re" etc, which means that "what is fated must happen, there is no limit to my sea of sorrows. My bosom cannot have patience." Hard luck indeed is yours, O sister. I am also in a similar predicament. If you come to me and make a clean breast of all your sorrows, I shall also lay bare my consumptive-looking, presumptive chest and after I have made a little pothole (as we find on Bombay roads) of tears you can help in making a pond, a lake and a sea. Weeping in sympathy will beget strange otherness and sisterhood, if you believe me!

Just expired should be extended till the negotiations for a new one concluded, and decided to declare the Treaty "null and void", unless Spain agreed to China's terms for a new Treaty. Spain declined to agree to the terms.—Reuter.

UNSUITED FOR GIRLS

PROF KARVE CONDEMNED EDUCATION SYSTEM.

BENARES, Nov. 20. "The present system of education in Government institutions is quite unnatural to conditions in India. This has not evolved here, but has been forced upon us from outside. This is unsuitable to the needs of boys of this country, much less to girls," said Prof. G. K. Karve, organizer of the Indian Women's University, Poona, addressing a public meeting here last night on female education.

Mr. Karve has come to the United Provinces to collect funds for his University.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Masonic Service at the Cathedral on Sunday.

Brig-General and Mrs. J. Rotton, Mr. Russell Allcroft, Miss Allcroft, Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza Ismail, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart C. Knox and Miss Tennyson d'Eyncourt, dined at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Bombay Light Horse Sports at Santa Cruz on Sunday.

APOLOGIST OF ORDINANCE

LORD OLIVIER'S NEW ROLE

MR. RANGA IYER EXPOSES SPURIOUS SOCIALISM.

LONDON, Nov. 4. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., writes to "The New Leader":—

Lord Olivier's statement in the "New Leader" in regard to the imprisonment of Indian patriots without trial takes my breath away. His Lordship was responsible for committing Labour to the policy of the Czar of Russia before they fell. After the repudiation, in the House of Commons, by that tireless friend of India, Mr. George Lansbury of Labour's sanctioning a policy of Lettres De Cachet—which has made British Socialism stink in the nostrils of the Indian people and shaken their faith once for all in the so-called Labour leaders of Britain, who they feel and say, are only Imperialists masquerading as Socialists. I should have thought that Lord Olivier, who was responsible for discrediting Labour in India, and who has made the work of all friends of Labour very difficult in that unhappy country, would graciously hold his tongue and not "fish" in where angels fear to tread" to justify the unjust, unjustifiable, and unSocialistic policy of putting people in gaol without trial.

'CONVICTION WITHOUT PROOF.

I have not read the Russian Jurisprudence of the Czar regime, but it is an elementary principle of English Jurisprudence that a man who has not been proved guilty is innocent. Lord Olivier endorses, without proof, the guilt of those people who have not been brought to trial when he says that "it (intention without trial) applies only and has only, according to repeated personal assurances of Lord Reading, Lord Irwin and Lord Birkenhead, been applied to persons, against whom there was evidence that they were engaged in organising or in assisting the perpetration of acts of violence or intimidation which are criminal at ordinary law." It is a pity that a member of the Labour Party who holds responsible office in the brief term of Labour in power should have made the foregoing statement, especially after the fine resolution and fine speeches at Blackpool, following the equally fine attitude of Labour in the House of Commons. Lord Olivier's statement will be welcomed by Anglo-Indian reactionaries who have been resisting the policy of the new Governor of Bengal, who has shown a tendency to release people who have been kept in gaol without trial.

I repeat here the statement which I have repeatedly made in the Legislative Assembly, that there is no evidence against the interned people, except the one concocted by police informers (who, according even to Miss Mayo, are an undependable lot), and no evidence can be treated as such unless the people who have produced it are subject to cross-examination in a court of law. Because an ex-Lord Chief Justice and an ex-Lord Chancellor of England in their capacities as members of the Executive, and not as Judges, have seen the police statement, it does not become "evidence."

SPURIOUS SOCIALISTS.

For the information of Lord Olivier, I may point out that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court declined Lord Lytton's invitation to go through the evidence "in camera." Yet dead documents, untested in a court of law, are treated as evidence by a Labour Lord and ex-Secretary of State for India. His assertion proves to the Indian people that the difference between the top men in the British Labour Party and the top men in the British Conservative Party is no more than the historic difference between Tweedledee and Tweedledum. The message and meaning of Lord Olivier's observations to the Indian mind is that Indian Nationalism and Indian Socialism will have to seek other sources for inspiration and sympathy than British Labour, because Labour in office is sure to trample under foot professions made in Opposition. The true Conservatives and Lord Birkenhead are certainly better than the spurious Socialists and Lord Olivier, because they do not profess one thing and practice another.

I have spoken frankly because Labour has a "special responsibility" for a barbarous policy worthy of the Romanoffs, but unworthy of a party or a school of thought that professes to adhere to Socialist principles.—Free Press.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 20. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of youths of the City held at Students' Brotherhood on Sunday morning:

"This meeting of the youths of Bombay resolves that a Bombay Presidency Youth Conference be convened at an early date with a view to discuss the various problems in which the youth of this country is vitally interested."

An Executive Committee of the following with powers to add to their numbers, was appointed for making the necessary arrangements for the Conference.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Y. J. Meherally, care of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.—Free Press.

"EXECUTIVE ZEAL OUTFRONS DISCRETION"

"IGNORANCE OF ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE"

JUDGE'S STRICTURES AGAINST MAGISTRATE

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Sir Shadilal passed severe strictures on Mr. Macnab, the District Magistrate of Shahpur, in pronouncing judgment in an appeal preferred against the conviction and sentence of Taj Muhammad by the Magistrate. The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Macnab betrayed ignorance of elementary principles of justice that a person could not simultaneously perform the functions of a prosecutor and those of judge in a criminal case. "The Magistrate does not realise that he ceases to be an Executive officer when he is sitting in Court to try a criminal case. Nor does he fully understand that as District Magistrate he is directly subordinate to this court and that he cannot be allowed to invoke the intervention of his superior Executive officers in a matter concerning the discharge of his judicial duties for which he owes responsibility only to the High Court."

BIAS AGAINST ACCUSED.

Continuing His Lordship observed:—"The learned counsel for the appellant has strongly animadverted upon the conduct of the trial by the Magistrate and has referred to various incidents in support of the contention that the Magistrate started with a bias against the accused and did not try the case in a fair and impartial manner. He has laid stress upon the fact that his client has repeatedly complained that the prosecution against him was instituted in pursuance of instructions given by Mr. Macnab in his capacity as Deputy Commissioner of the District. This complaint finds expression inter alia in the affidavit made by the accused in this court on the 11th January 1927 which distinctly states that he, along with certain other

VICEROY AND THE UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 6.)

tention of Mr. Munshi, and I promise Mr. Munshi fairly. I shall endeavour to avoid all wilful or otherwise misunderstanding and misrepresentation. I shall make Mr. Munshi speak for himself and sit in judgment on himself. Nothing could be fairer than that, I trust.

BEFOGGING THE ISSUE.

My contention is that Mr. Munshi has befogged the issue. I main that there is a world of difference in what Mr. Munshi has said in the Council and even to-day, and what the Senate has decided by its unanimous vote.

(1) The Senate has passed a resolution without opposition for the deletion of the whole of the clause 5. Mr. Munshi does not say whether he voted for Mr. Natarajan's amendment or not in the first instance, when it was put to the vote and lost. He leaves us in the dark, but we do not mind as we know by the unanimous vote of the Senate afterwards that Mr. Munshi must have voted for the resolution, i.e., for the deletion of the whole of Clause 5.

This means that the University does not want the Viceroy as Visitor.

(2) Mr. Natarajan's amendment was equivalent to the retention of clause 5 with the first three sub-clauses, retaining the Viceroy as Visitor, with powers of inspection and advice, sub-clauses 4 and 5 being deleted. This meant that the Viceroy was to be a Visitor and the Senate rejected the amendment.

CLEAR-CUTS VIEWS.

It will thus be clear that the University holds very definite and clear cut views on the question and there is no possibility of misunderstanding them.

Now let us see where Mr. Munshi stands.—I shall quote from the official Report of Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Vol. XXI, Part II, dated Friday September 30, 1927.—

Pages 200, 201 Mr. P. R. Chikodi moved that sub-clause (4) of clause 5, be deleted, on the ground that it "will be a clear encroachment upon the independence of the University." He had also given notice of an amendment to delete the next sub-clause (5).

Pages 203-5 Mr. Munshi supporting the amendment said:—"I confess that when the question of the Viceroy being made a Visitor came before the Select Committee, I for myself did not realise the full effect of the clause: As a matter of fact at the first reading I emphasized that the visitorial power over the University as in all English Universities should be vested in the Chancellor." Again:—"It now turns out that.....the Viceroy should be a visitor. Sir, if it rested there I for myself would be agreeable to it." After saying in really rich language that sub-clauses 4 and 5 would destroy democracy in the University and that they were really stultifying, he advocated dropping of this

persons, was being prosecuted under the instructions of the District Magistrate and that the application under the instructions of the District Magistrate under Section 476 C.P. Code for filing a complaint for perjury was made in pursuance of the directions given by the latter to the Public Prosecutor."

Proceeding further His Lordship remarked he could not too strongly deprecate the attempt of the Magistrate to invoke the aid of executive officers in trying to evade his duty of submitting to this court his explanation in respect of the allegations made by the accused person. The Chief Justice concluded by saying:

"HE DID NOT HEAR THE CASE."

The learned Magistrate not only closed the case for the defence on the 6th June but even went so far to call the accused and his counsel in the middle of night and pronounced judgment at 1 a.m. inflicting upon the convict the maximum term of imprisonment permissible under the law. He was then taken into custody. He had to remain in jail before he was admitted by the appellate court to bail. It is incontrovertible that one of the most important duties of the court of law is to create and maintain confidence in the administration of justice and to conduct itself in such a manner as to produce in the minds of parties an impression that nothing but absolute justice would be done to them. The proceedings taken by the Magistrate show that he did not hear the case with that judicial detachment which should characterise trial of a criminal case and that he allowed his executive zeal to outrun his judicial discretion."

Sir Muhammad Shafi and Mr. Mukandlal Puri appeared for the appellant while Mr. Mackey represented the Crown.—A. P.

Bill rather than incorporate these arbitrary provisions in the Bill meaning thereby sub-clauses 4 and 5.

This makes his attitude in the Legislative Council quite clear. Mr. Mershi is for retention of the Viceroy as Visitor. Contrast and compare this with the Senate's resolution.

(To Be Continued.)

ALL-PARTIES BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

(Continued from previous page.)

be but a short step. The Government have, therefore, come round to the Congress point of view, namely, that non-violence and peace and order are the attributes of a stable civilised Government. No communities need therefore have any reasonable hope that communalism will in substance or in reality be encouraged or countenanced by the British Government however much the ear of seeming sympathy may be lent to the voice of communal discontent. I would therefore earnestly urge upon every advocate or supporter of communalism to resist the temptation of appearing before the Commission in order to indulge in communal recriminations, for I assure them that they will gain no advantage but will be seriously prejudiced for no power will be transferred by the British Government to communal leaders.

APPEAL TO PARTY LEADERS.

I have already proposed the formation of an All Parties Boycott League as the Congress and every political body are only too anxious to make the boycott comprehensive and most effective. I am glad to notice that several leaders are suggesting the framing of a constitution by ourselves. This is exactly what was decided by the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Bombay and a draft constitution will be placed before the subjects committee of the Madras Congress and will I hope be either passed by the Congress or referred to a Convention. Parliament or constituent Assembly composed of all the elected members of the Central and provincial legislatures, of the leaders and representative members of all the political bodies and of the leaders of the principal communal organisations. There is Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and the Independent Labour party's improved bill and I trust that schemes of constitution at least in outline will be published or communicated to me by all those Indian friends whom the Working Committee of the Congress have already invited and whom they once more invite. On behalf of the Congress I invite the leaders of all the political parties and the communal organisations as well to give the Working Committee the benefit of their schemes. Should be grateful if all those who have suggestions to make send them to me before the 15th December.—A. P.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL DEBACLE

SACKED MEMBERS RE-ELECTED

TUG OF WAR BETWEEN GOVT. AND ELECTORATE?

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

As the result of the finding of the Commission appointed by the Government with the Commissioner of Lahore as Chairman to enquire into the failure of Kasur Municipal Committee to control the severity of the outbreak of cholera during May last with resultant loss of hundreds of lives and to establish the extent to which the Municipality was culpable, the Punjab Government Ministry (local self-government) ordered the seats of the members who were not exonerated by the Commission to be vacated. As the result of the fresh elections, however, eight of these members were re-elected recently. The Ministry have now passed orders sanctioning under the Municipal Act the refusal of the Commissioner of Lahore division to notify the re-election of these members. Their re-election thus becomes void, and they will remain disqualified for election, unless and until the Local Government otherwise direct. The Government are of opinion that these members who have been shown to have so little sense of the responsibilities of their position are not fit to be members of the Municipal Committee. In the opinion of the Commission, these members were guilty of grave neglect of duty.—A. P.

LABOUR SHOULD WITHDRAW

PT. MOTILAL ON COMPROMISE PROPOSALS

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Under instructions from the President and Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Motilal Nehru has written to Mr. Lansbury, asking him to consider the advisability of withdrawing Labour members from the Indian Statutory Commission, and desisting from all efforts at compromise. In the course of the letter Pandit Nehru writes that it is evident that the compromise proposals do not meet either the demand of India or the Labour Party's demand itself, as expressed in their various resolutions. India expects Labour to stand firm by her, and adds Pandit Nehru, "I take this opportunity to inform you that any proposals short of some suitable form of full responsible Government will not satisfy the Congress."—Reuter.

SOUTHERN BY ELECTION

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Southern by-election, held in consequence of death of Lord Iveagh, whose heir, Lord Elveden, represented Southend, has resulted as follows:

(New) Lady Iveagh (Conservative)	21221
Douglas Meston (Liberal)	11912
J. E. Harper (Labour)	4777
E. A. Hewitwood (Independent)	917

Lady Iveagh makes the seventh woman member of the Commons.—Reuter.

CONFESS GUILT AND APOLOGISE

M. MAHOMED ALI ON DELHI DISTURBANCES

DELHI, Nov. 19.

"I have heard that unnecessary loss was caused to Hindu shops during the funeral procession taken out for Abdul Rashid. I think Muslims should make good this loss and apologise to the sufferers," said Maulana Mahomed Ali in a press interview on his return this morning from Simla. He said he had also heard that some persons were beaten and one was killed. Whosoever in the crowd did it, said the Maulana, he must confess his guilt, just as the first man in Islam who was guilty of adultery confessed it to the Prophet and suffered the penalty of being stoned to death, although there were no witnesses against him.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

At a general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to-day, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was elected President and Mr. Kiria Sarkar Roy Secretary by unanimous votes. Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra and Maulana Akram Khan were elected vice-presidents.—Free Press.

ALLEGED OBSCENE WRITINGS

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Copies of the "Zamindar", a Muslim Urdu daily, dated November 19th, 1927, having been proscribed the office of the "Zamindar" and the agents' stalls were searched and all copies of the paper found seized. It is understood that this is due to the publication of an article headed Zabih Gao (cow sacrifice).

Warrants under Section 792 (obscene writing) were served on the editors of "Zamindar" and "Prakash" newspapers. The editors were released on bail.—A. P.

"SAK" SPEAKS IN BELFAST.

OUT FOR ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., for North Battersea, preached the doctrines of Communism and Socialism in the Ulster Hall under the auspices of the South Belfast Labour Party.

Communists and Socialists, he said, did not differ if they were sensible or honest with one another. The Labour Party taught him in 1923 to demand the capital levy to abolish a large part of the national debt, which was a burden upon the workers. He considered that his duty.

Now, for some electioneering tactics or for some Parliamentary makeshift, his master in the Labour Party came to him as a humble disciple and said "from tomorrow morning do not work for a capital levy."

"I say 'No.' My mind is fixed on it, and I am going to work for it. Then I became a Communist and you became the Labour Party. (Laughter).

"Let us remain calm," he said. "Our job in life is not merely to demand but to bring about within our lifetime a great social and economic revolution. We are all agreed, Communists, Socialists, Labourists, Co-operative Party members, and everybody."

ONLY SCENE AT MEETING.

The meeting was quiet and orderly, the only "scene" occurring at the conclusion of the meeting during the singing of the "Red Flag." Several members of the audience sang the National Anthem lustily, and there seemed to be a slight difference of opinion among a section. The large body of police present in the hall quickly separated the combatants. As the audience dispersed a party of men and youths assembled opposite the hall, displayed a Union Jack and sang the National Anthem. Comments were many and lurid, but ultimately the party formed up and marched off to the singing of Derry's Walls.

Senator Robert Dorman, who presided, was addressed by Mr. Saklatwala as "Comrade Chairman."

CHRISTIANS AND SOCIALISTS.

Mr. Saklatwala said that every good Christian should be a good Socialist. There was no conflict between religion and Socialism, but between Socialism and people who pretended to follow religion. They were out to upset false and hypocritical interpretations.

The founders of religion and the great inventors of mankind did not form them into limited companies when they gave their spiritual and intellectual gifts to the people. They did not hold back and demand money. He put it to them that religion was abused by capitalist society.

Law-making was debased, and laws were made to justify as right that which was morally wrong. "We as Socialists," he said, "demand a new society based upon the moral and ethical rights of man." Tories and Capitalists had brought about revolution after revolution in social and economic life. Was it absurd for the Socialists and Communists to say with the development which science had brought about that they had reached a stage when the nations of the world should internationally and amicably decide how much work the worker should do, and that that work should not be based upon fratricidal international competition but upon fraternal international understanding?

WHY ONE SAVES MONEY.

They said openly that if Capital now confessed that it was impossible to give a profit to the Capitalists and a happy home to the worker let the Capitalist order of society "go to blazes."

Another of Mr. Saklatwala's statements was, "I quite candidly say that if Communism or Socialism comes into existence every private fortune, every individual control, and every means of production and distribution will be abolished once and for all."

"Why does a man save money?" He asked and answered this question. "Because the present Capitalist society is unjust, savage, barbarous, and irreligious." Under the rule of Communism private fortunes would no longer be required by individuals but by the community for the whole at large.

Communists believe in Parliamentary rule, but at the same time they said that "the use of the Parliamentary weapon would be only a very limited use at the disposal of the working classes, because the Capitalist class did not use the Parliamentary tool so much to oppress them as the economic tool."

He advised his audience to build up a great Labour Party in Belfast and capture the Government of Northern Ireland.—Free Press.

RESURGENT TURKEY

HISTORY OF THE LAST 8 YEARS

KEMAL PASHA'S MEMORABLE SPEECH

Our readers will recall that in the middle of October Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha delivered an important speech at the Congress of the People's Party held at Angora. The speech was so lengthy that it took 36 hours and 10 minutes to read the whole of it and at the end of the speech the Ghazi Pasha was so warmly applauded by the audience that he shed tears. This speech is to be taken as an official record of the Turkish Revolution and as it is prepared by one who was himself mainly responsible for it, there is very little fear of its lacking in authenticity. Reuter's Agency did not send any detailed report of this memorable and highly important speech. We had expressed a hope that Reuter's would send a fairly detailed report of this speech but this hope remains unrealised to this day. It is now with the help of last week's Arabic papers that we are in a position to give a summary of the first part of this speech. Though it is much belated we hope even now it will be read with interest.

19th May 1919 was day on which Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha landed in Samsun on the coast of the Black Sea. This was the time when the internal affairs of Turkey were in an extremely chaotic condition. Sultan Mehmed VI and Damad Farid Pasha, the then Prime Minister of Turkey, did not even try to raise Turkey from the depth of degradation to which she had reached after the war. The Allies, too, did not pay any heed to the terms of the Treaty, while the British, French and Italian forces were marching on in the interior parts of the land. It was on 15th of May 1919 that the Greek forces entered Azmir. This entry of the Greek forces was supported by the Allies. After this entry it was demanded that a republic should be established in Thrace and the Kurdish Provinces should be placed under a separate Government. A further demand was made that the province of Bontus also should have its separate Government with its capital at Trabzond.

TREACHEROUS PLOTS.

Stamboul was the centre of all these treacherous plots and the "Union of the Friends of England" was the most dangerous organisation. But this body was backed by Sultan Mehmed VI and the Prime Minister and many high officials were its members. In fact it was not really an organisation of the Friends of England. Its main object was to crush the revolutionary movement in Turkey. The state of Turkish army at this time was most unsatisfactory but even in this condition the Turkish soldiers' loyalty to the Sultan was unshaken. It was at this time that some men thought that if Turkey was to get rid of her helplessness this was the time for it. It was found necessary that some big Power should help Turkey in this hour of need. There were three ways of achieving this end. One was to seek help from Britain, the other was to persuade America to lend her helping hand and one more way was to establish small States in the interior parts of the country.

OPPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT.

Referring to his personal efforts Mustafa Kemal Pasha said, that his enemies in Stamboul decided to send him to some distant place in Anatolia. At this time he was an officer in the Turkish army and the troops under him were in Angora and Diarbekir. To him it was better to die than to hand over his country to the enemies and so he decided to oppose the Greeks, and for this purpose he began to organise forces.

In June and July 1919 he addressed several meetings in Amasia and Erzeroom. This was enough to courage the authorities in Stamboul. As a result Ali Kemal Bey, the then Home Secretary, informed Kemal Pasha that the authorities did not

like his activities. Kemal Pasha was now placed in a very awkward position. He invited all his friends and colleagues from Erzeroom and informed them that the men in power were opposed to their activities and if they were to continue their movement they must be aware of the difficulties that would likely come in their way. He drew a picture of the grave dangers that were awaiting them if they were to persist in their object, but this could not deter his friends and with one voice they supported him and decided to continue their work no matter how grave were the consequences. Being assured of the help of his friends he resigned from his office so that he might be able to devote his energies entirely to the work he had undertaken. It was in the winter of this year that he suspected that differences were about to crop up among his friends in Erzeroom. It was at this time that he told them "History has shown as that success depends upon our finding out a really capable and determined leader. At this critical moment in the life of our country no amount of discussion will help us."

SIWAS CONFERENCE.

The second step in the Nationalist Movement was the Siwas Conference. Delegates from all parts of Turkey took part in this Conference. It was at this Conference that the Turks decided to oppose the Greeks with all their strength and declared openly that they wanted to free their fatherland from every vestige of foreign domination.

It was at this time that a French officer who happened to be in Siwas tried to threaten the Ghazi Pasha by informing him that the French Government had decided to kill the Nationalist movement in Turkey and it would not take a long time to do so. The Ghazi's reply was worthy of the Turkish nation that was then coming into its own. He informed the French officer that whenever country thought of destroying this movement in Turkey must be prepared for an everlasting war with Turkey. In this very conference a suggestion had come forward to accept the overlordship of the United States of America. Captain Raouf Bey, General Rafat Pasha, Khalida Adef Khanum and Dr. Adnan Bey were some of those who supported this suggestion. But Ghazi Mustafa Kemal compelled his colleagues to postpone the consideration of this suggestion for a later date.

STAMBOUL GOVERNMENT ENRAGED. The Siwas Conference enraged the Stamboul Government and it once more decided to leave no stone unturned to put down this rebellion (?). All Ghalib Bey was entrusted with the task of inflaming the Kurdish Tribes in the East and preparing them to rise against the rebels (?). A foreign officer also accompanied Ali Ghalib Bey. All Ghalib was confident that he would enter Siwas and by capturing the newly formed Nationalist Government he would suppress the "rebellion." But Kemal Pasha on his part was not lying idle. He was fully aware of the danger and had taken very good care to avert it. He succeeded in defeating the plans of Ali Ghalib and this danger of the Nationalist movement being nipped in the bud was averted. He had given orders to his officials to drive out of the land all those who were opposed to this movement and no military officer was allowed to enter the Kurdish provinces unless he had obtained a written permission to do so. After this Mustafa Kemal Pasha sent a telegram to the Sultan and requested him to dissolve the Ministry then in power, and to form in its place a new Ministry which would truly represent the views of the Turkish public and would sympathise with the struggle for freedom that the country was carrying on.

As soon as the telegram reached its destination Damad Farid Pasha gave one more threat to the Nationalists and at last relations between Anatolia and Stamboul were broken, and communications were completely stopped.

Siwas Conference not only passed resolutions but also began to act up to them. Till September 1919 they could carry on their work unhindered. Now Mustafa Kemal Pasha put forth his demand for holding a session of Parliament. The Government was opposed to this, because they wanted to conclude a treaty with the Allies without referring it to the Parliament or the people. But the Ghazi Pasha prepared his party for elections and along with it commenced the efforts to give practical shape to the decision of Siwas Conference. It was that a provisional body should be formed which would manage the affairs of the state till a new and truly national Government was established in the country. This provisional body was to be called "Jamiat Motamar."

TWO FINANCIAL FARCES

RESERVE BANK AND YARN PROTECTION

MR. KHAITAN'S REVIEW

CALCUTTA, November 18. "In the closing week of August and the first three weeks of September, Simla was the main theatre of interest in the financial world. Two farces were enacted, possibly with much amusement to mere on-lookers, but with full-to-the-brim tragedy to the participants. Protection to yarn was placed on the Statute book and what a mockery of protection it was to the industry, which is made to feel that it may cry itself hoarse right till doomsday for bread and that it may get stone and only stone. Doubtless the millowners were expected to break forth into rhapsody of thanksgiving when instead of the proverbial stone they got some thing of a very crust of bread in the shape of protection to yarn. Doubtless there will be a taint of ingratitude if the millowners still keep drawing the attention of the authorities to their starvation. "All this is part of a cruel mockery," said Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Senior Vice-President, presiding over the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

CALLOUSNESS NATIONAL CRIME. He continued: Cynical callousness the hardships of the industry which has grown up brick by brick by sheer force of self-help, self-reliance and grit has its long career of vicissitudes never asked or received and extraneous assistance which has done so much to prove that Indian talent can hold its own in the realm of modern industrial development and which is a national asset of far reaching significance and stupendous value. Callousness to such an industry is a national crime.

RESERVE BANK.

Referring to the Reserve Bank debate Mr. Khaitan observed that he wholeheartedly supported the inauguration of the Reserve Bank as being a device whereby the autonomy of the Secretary of State for India on this country's finances might be removed. But at the same time he wanted a Reserve Bank which would be really national in character. He wanted a Reserve Bank in which control would be predominantly in Indian hands, which could be imbued with only one purpose, namely, to serve India's interests.

Mr. Khaitan congratulated the Indian mercantile community on their growing sense of need for collaboration and unity and success so far attained in the matter of solidarity between different commercial associations in the City.—Free Press.

COMING CONGRESS

INVITE REPRESENTATIVES FROM EAST AND WEST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—Whilst Post Tagore is working for the cultural unity of the East and the West, and Gandhiji is striving for the spiritual unity of the world; it is now time that the Indian National Congress should labour for the political unity of Asia. The task may seem stupendous for India; but it is worth trying. To begin with, let the Working Committee of the Congress send out invitations to the Eastern and Western countries to send their representatives to the coming Congress at Madras. Let them form a "No War League" and an Asiatic Federation to prevent inter-State conflagration. If the time is short, why not invite representatives from Asiatic countries only. Their presence, their association, their observations, their co-operation will be most helpful in combating rank Imperialism and militarism. Will the Working Committee wake up and do it? Let us hope that the fond dream of Desh Bandhu Das of an Asiatic Federation receives the fostering attention of his devoted colleagues, Srinivas Iyengar, Dr. Ansari—Yours, etc. B. F. BHARUCHA.

N. E. F. MILITARY PROVINCE NO FOUNDATION FOR THE RUMOUR

DELHI, Nov. 19. With reference to the publication in the press of reports about the creation of a North Eastern Frontier Military Province with headquarters at Shillong, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that there is absolutely no foundation for the reports. Neither the civil nor the military authorities have contemplated or are contemplating such a project. The recent tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Assam has nothing to do with the question which has not arisen. Neither will the matter be considered by the Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, during his forthcoming visit to India. The Military authorities have acquired no land at Shillong.—A. P.

Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a temporary Judge of the Calcutta High Court until further orders. A. P.

Lady Wilson visited the Sale of Work of the University Settlement, Bombay on Saturday the 19th November.

'DRAIN INSPECTOR' FINDS SUPPORTER

CALCUTTA CON-DEMNS "MOTHER INDIA."

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The debate on Mr. Sachindranath Mukerjee's resolution expressing strong indignation against and emphatically repudiating the wanton and scurrilous attack and base and malicious allegations made against Indian womanhood by Miss Katherine Mayo and Mr. Pileher, was resumed at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening and after a heated debate the resolution was passed.

At the outset the Mayor (Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta) said: We have by our condemnation given certain publicity to Miss Mayo's book. We know, Miss Mayo does not tell the truth. She portrays our character wrongly. It would therefore be that the resolution be dropped.

Miss Lloyd wanted to place on record her protest against subjects entirely unconnected with municipal affairs being allowed to find way on the agenda of the Corporation.

In support of her contention, that child widows in Hindu families were cruelly treated, Miss Lloyd cited an instance of a child widow of fourteen in one of her friend's family.

The statement was controverted by the Mayor and after a heated debate the motion was adopted by the Corporation.—Free Press.

'STRETCH THE HAND OF GOODWILL.'

LADY M. P.'S APPEAL TO LABOUR PARTY

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Lobbies are buzzing with the controversy about the Statutory Commission writes Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., in an article in "New Leader."

Since Amritsar no single act of Britain has secured such a unanimity of condemnation from Indians of every shade of opinion as the exclusion of Indians from the Commission. Messrs. Lansbury, Snowden and MacDonald have been appointed by the executive to put this view strongly before Lord Birkenhead.

Workers' opinion in India, already made suspicious of Labour's intentions by the Bengal Ordinances which Lord Olivier signed, needs some frank gesture of goodwill from us, declares the writer. It is the purest accident that two labourites nominated on the Commission were the Secretary and Under-Secretary for War in the Labour Government. "They have been chosen on quite other grounds, but try to persuade any Indian of that!" She concludes by saying that Labour must stretch out the hand of reassuring goodwill.—Reuter.

WELCOME "SIMON CIRCUS" WITH HARTAL

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS ADVOCATED

DELHI, November 18.

Writing once again about the "Statutory Commission," "The Hindustan Times" suggests that the country should immediately undertake bold and forward programme of boycott campaign. "The Hindustan Times" also advocates boycott of British goods of all kinds and a complete hartal the day the Commission arrives in India. On the same day, the paper goes on, members of all legislatures should walk out after passing resolutions of no-confidence in that body.—Free Press.

DR. HEINRICH LUEDERS

TO LECTURE ON ANCIENT CIVILIZATION OF INDIA

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

News has been received by to-day's mail that Dr. Heinrich Lueders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Berlin, and his wife, Mrs. Dr. Else Lueders, who is also an orientalist, have left for India. The Calcutta University has requested Dr. Lueders to deliver a series of lectures on "The Exploration of Central Asia and its bearings upon the history of the literature and ancient civilization of India."—A. P.

'A HOSPITAL FOR BHATIAS'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—I will thank you to correct a wrong statement published in your to-day's issue in connection with proposed Bhatia Hospital.

Mrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey has not endowed any beds but negotiations are being carried out to get a house belonging to the lady for the use of the said hospital.—Yours, etc. JADHAVJI HANSRAJ.

ALL CASTES EQUAL

SOLVING CASTE DIFFERENCES IN MADRAS

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S DETAILED SCHEME

"COMMON RIGHTS FOR ALL HINDUS" THE BASIS

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

In a statement to the Associated Press on "communal questions in Madras Province and their solutions" Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar says:—

"An attempt must, I think, be made now to solve the outstanding differences as between the several Hindu castes in the province of Madras. I am sure that all will agree that any solution that may be suggested must be a fair and just settlement of opposite points of view. In my individual capacity I make the following suggestions tentatively and only as a basis for discussion. I propose to interview representative members of all castes with a view to see whether any stable and lasting adjustment is feasible on these or on other lines, and then I propose to convene a representative Unity Conference for the purpose of a full and final discussion, to be followed if possible by an authoritative settlement. In making these wholly tentative proposals, I have kept in view the principle that politics and public life should be wholly secularised and that freedom and equality and justice are the pillars of nationalism, democracy and Swaraj, which constitute our goal."

GENERAL.

1. Whereas the interest of a modern State, and in particular, of a Swaraj State such as India, require that there should be peace and order and active co-operation between the several castes, sub-castes and sects of Hindus and whereas, therefore, no caste, no sub-caste or sect or member of it shall be held to be superior or inferior to any or all the other castes, sub-castes or sects by reason of birth, all castes are declared to be on a footing of perfect equality and no superiority or inferiority of any caste and no hierarchy of castes shall be recognised or given effect to by the State for any purpose.

SERVICES AND HONOURS.

2. Differences of caste or sect shall not prejudice any citizen of the Commonwealth of India in any way, within the limits laid down by the general laws, particularly in regard to public employments, offices or honours and to the exercise of any trade or calling.

3. No caste or sub-caste or sect of Hindus shall have a monopoly or be in preponderant numbers in any particular branch or department of public service or in any particular office. The public services shall be open to all the castes and each caste shall have equal right and be given equal opportunity and treatment in connection therewith. Without reference to any theory of communal representation in service and without any reference to any arithmetical proportion, each caste, sub-caste or sect shall be entitled to and shall be given in fact a fair and just share in the public services.

4. When any complaint is made more or less generally and not at the instance of or on behalf of any particular applicant for a post, that a particular caste, sub-caste or sect is not justly treated in the matter of public services, the matter shall be enquired into and redressed by a Board of Conciliation and adjustment on which all the castes are represented.

SOCIAL.

5. Each caste or sect is at liberty to retain its existing caste or sect name or to choose for itself any new caste or sect name, which alone and no other shall be employed by the other castes and by the State in referring to the caste or sect concerned. In particular the Brahmin castes shall not refer to the members of any other Hindu castes as Sudras. Neither in the records of the State nor in other public records nor in journals nor in meetings or assemblies of any description, shall the expression Sudras be used. The castes other than the Brahmin castes shall not call themselves or be called Non-Brahmins, it being a word of exclusion. Nor shall the expression Non-Brahmins be employed in the records of the State or in public records or journals or in meetings or assemblies of any description.

6. No Brahmin or any member of any other caste shall claim any social superiority over members of other castes by reason of his or her caste. By reason of any alleged caste superiority no one should claim first Thambuli or first seat or any similar other performance or privilege. No Brahmin or any member of any other caste shall insist on members of other castes waiting on them in a particular way or on their uncovering or on their keeping the road at a particular distance. No Brahmin in particular is to use towards

members of any other castes unless permitted by friendship or familiarity, or by rental or domestic service, the singular number. Courtesy between one caste and another should be the invariable rule and no person either belonging to any caste or members of it shall make any disparaging remarks or use any insulting or vulgar expression in respect of the caste criticised or the caste of the person criticised or as regards the origin or names of the castes. Nor shall vulgar and insulting names for castes be employed to any extent or in any manner.

7. While every member of any caste is at liberty to inter-dine or not with members of any other caste or to partake or not of food prepared by members of any other caste no propaganda against or of condemnation of inter-dining nor condemnation of the food partaken on the ground that the one caste or the other is superior or inferior shall be allowed, but such propaganda or condemnation shall be declared to be defamatory.

8. As regards inter-marriage each individual is to be at liberty to contract any inter-marriage or not as he likes. No propaganda against or condemnation of inter-marriage proposed or effected shall be permitted to the extent to which it prejudices upon the basis that one caste or the other is superior or inferior, but it shall be declared to be defamatory.

LEGAL.

(1) The rules of Hindu Law determining the rights of illegitimate offspring of Dvijas shall apply equally to every such family belonging to any other caste and declares its acceptance of such rules.

(2) The rules of Hindu Law in the matter of adoption applicable to Sudras shall apply to every such family belonging to any other caste as accepts such rules.

RELIGIOUS.

(1) Freedom of conscience and freedom of profession and practice of religion, subject to public order and morality, are hereby guaranteed to every person, caste, sub-caste, sect or community.

(2) No caste, sub-caste, sect or community shall impose or seek to impose its religious obligations or its religious views or practices upon any other caste, sub-caste, sect or community.

(3) No law may be made either directly or indirectly to endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof to give any preference, or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status, or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instructions at the school, or make any discrimination as respects state aid between schools under the management of different religious denominations or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for the purpose of roads, railways, lighting, water or drainage works or other works of public utility, and on payment of compensation.

POLITICAL.

All persons have an equal right to the use of roads, courts of justice and all other places of business or resort dedicated to the public, provided they do not disturb public order or disobey any lawful notice issued by a competent authority.

Under the head of religion I have not made detailed proposals, for they require to be discussed in private with members of all castes before being formulated.—A. P.

ORGANISE SWADESHI BAZARS

To The "Editor of 'The Chronicle'". Sir,—Political boycott of the Royal Commission is not enough. Economic pressure is essential and urgent. That alone will open the eyes of that blundering bureaucratic Lord Birkenhead. Mr. Lalji Narani has practically recommended Economic Boycott. My countrymen, organise Swadeshi Bazaars all over the country once a month at least. Lokmanya B. T. Tilak loved the Swadeshi Melas. Mahatma ji loves khadi Bazaars. During his incarceration we had successful khadi and Swadeshi Bazaars on Sundays, Holidays and on the day of his incarceration every month.

If leaders are in earnest and mean business, let them organise Swadeshi Bazaars in Halls and in Maidans all over the country, and let them promote all round Swadeshi. Will they do it? Let us see.—Yours, etc. B. F. BHARUCHA.

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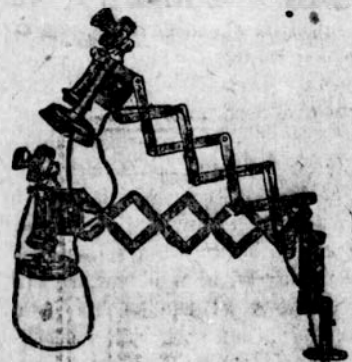
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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL VOTERS

PROPOSED ORGANISATION

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—A meeting of prominent citizens of
Bombay was held in the Servants of India
Society's Hall on 1st ult. to consider
the practicability of forming a Bombay Mu-
nicipal Voters' League. It was resolved in
that meeting to form such a League at an
early date and a Committee was appointed
to draft a Constitution of the League.
The said Committee has prepared a draft
which I am sending you herewith for
favour of publication in your esteemed paper.
My Committee desires that, before this
draft is put before a public meeting of the
citizens of Bombay to be held in
December for consideration and
adoption, the same should be put
before the public, so as to allow
any member of the public an opportunity
of making suggestions or amendments to
the draft if he or she desires to do so.
Such suggestions and amendments if com-
municated to me eight days before the
date of the public meeting to be held for the
purpose will be put up for discussion in
that meeting.

I hope that looking to the importance of
forming such a League you will be good
enough to give this draft a wide and an
early publication in your esteemed paper.
—Yours, etc.

GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS MORARJI,
Organising Secretary,
Voters' League, Bombay.
'Morbag', Nigam Road,
Bombay.

THE VOTERS' LEAGUE OF BOMBAY

NAME AND HEADQUARTERS.

1. This Association shall be a body cor-
porate with a common seal and shall be
known and styled The Voters' League Bom-
bay. It shall be registered as a body cor-
porate under the Society's Registration
Act of 1860.

2. The Headquarters of the Voters' Le-
ague, Bombay, shall be unless and until other-
wise provided for in that it shall be the
proper authority in that body in Bombay.

II. AIMS AND OBJECTS.

3. The Voters' League, Bombay, is for-
med for the specific purpose, among others to
make the Civic, democratic form of Gov-
ernment effective so as to make the true
wishes of the people prevail in the actual-
day-to-day administration of the civic
government.

4. With this central aim in view, the Voters'
League, Bombay shall

(a) make a careful study,—and for that
purpose may have special committees
or officers of its own, of each problem
of civic administration coming up for
disposal before the Municipal Corpora-
tion of Bombay, or its Standing Com-
mittee or any of its Chief Executive
Officers; and consider and define the
voters' as well as the City's interest in
each such problem, and represent the
same, if necessary before the appropriate
authority, before a decision be
taken on any such matter by the said
authority.

(b) Bring to the notice of the Corporation
of Bombay or any of the authorities
working under or in co-operation with
it, any matter of civic importance and
interest and advise the said body as
to the decision to be adopted in regard
thereto in full conformity with the real
interests of the people in that behalf.

(c) Keep a careful record of the doings of
the elected and co-opted representa-
tives of the people in the Municipal
Corporation, including their speeches
and their voting so as to enable the
electors to judge, from time to time
during the life-time of the Corporation
as at any time composed, as to the regu-
larity and diligence and faithfulness
of the service they receive from their
representatives. A full record of each
such member, or an abstract, may be
published, means permitting at the time
of the regular election to the Corpora-
tion.

(d) Hold meetings and Conferences, from
time to time, of the Voters to place
before them a summary of doings of
their representatives, to suggest new
projects of civic welfare and amenity,
and, if adopted, to take steps to make
such programmes and projects adopted
by the Voters' Conferences to be
brought into, discussed and given effect
to in the Corporation.

(e) To agitate, wherever and whenever ne-
cessary, for the reform of the Municipal
Constitution, so as to make the
Government of the City as real as pos-
sible and at the same time to secure a
progressive increase in the efficiency of
the civic administration in full accord
with the main objective as defined in
3.

5. With a view to make the foregoing
means more effective and expeditious, it
shall be lawful for the Voters' League to
adopt every means within their power to
educate the Civic Voters into a full real-
isation of the needs of the City and a pro-

per appreciation of the problems created
by these needs as well as the ways and
means by which such problems have to
be solved; and for this purpose, the Voters'
League, Bombay, may publish leaflets;
pamphlets or periodical or daily newspa-
pers, giving all Municipal news, and indi-
cating the main outlines of the questions
pending or likely to come or intended to be
placed before the Corporation or any of
its subordinate officers or authorities; hold
lecture series, convene conferences, and do
every other thing calculated to achieve the
main purpose.

6. Though the primary purpose of the
Voters' League, Bombay, shall be to study
the problems of civic administration and
governance, and to devise means whereby
the same can be satisfactorily solved in the
true interests of the civic population, it
shall be open to the League to co-operate
with or federate with, but not to be ab-
sorbed in, any other similar or more effective
in their governing institutions whether for
the Presidency of Bombay or the Empire
of India.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the fore-
going sections or those following hereafter,
it shall not be open to the Voters' League,
Bombay, to introduce in its constitution
anything which would impair the commu-
nal sentiment.

III. MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUTION OF THE VOTERS' LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

8. All citizens who are registered or qual-
ified Voters on any Register of Voters,
whether for the Central, Provincial or Ci-
vic electorates, shall be entitled to be mem-
bers of this League.

9. The League shall be composed of (a)
individual members directly enrolled as
members of the League and corporate
members.

10. Institutions which are registered
collectively as Voters, and are entitled to
vote in their collective capacity, like the
University, or the Indian Merchants'
Chamber, or the Millowners' Association,
may be enrolled as corporate members, in
their collective capacity on payment of such
fees, and on fulfilment of such other con-
ditions as may be provided for in that be-
half by rules made, from time to time by
this League.

11. No distinction shall be made, as be-
tween the several kinds of members, as re-
gards their rights of voting etc. in the elec-
tion of officer-bearers, executive and other
committees and any other committees and
any other business pertaining to the Le-
ague, in which members have a right to
participate. There shall, further, be no
classification of individual members on the
basis of any discrimination in fees to be
levied from each; and all members shall be
on an absolutely equal footing.

12. The League may itself be a part or
a member of any larger Federation insti-
tuted to organise the voters of the country
or of the Presidency.

13. (a) Rules may be made by the
League for levying fees from the individ-
ual and collective members, in the shape
of regular subscriptions. The said rules
may also provide for the mode of collec-
tion, and penalty for arrears, provided
that no member, once enrolled, shall be
deprived of his rights as a member, for
reason of default in payment of his sub-
scription, unless and until (proper) notice
of the fact is conveyed to him.

14. The government of the League shall
be vested in an Executive Council com-
posed of 50 (fifty) elected members, including
a President, 7 Vice-Presidents, 3 Secre-
taries, 2 Treasurers and 37 Members and 10
members to be co-opted by the above at
the first meeting of Executive Council every
year provided that ever officer-bearer and
ordinary member of this Executive Council
signs a declaration that, at the time of
seeking election for any such post in the
League, he or she has no intention of seek-
ing election during the term of his or her
office in the League, as a public representa-
tive, or Government nominee in the Mu-
nicipal Corporation or in any representa-
tive legislative body; or as a paid servant
therein, nor shall such officer-bearer or ex-
ecutive councillor have any pecuniary in-
terest or contract of any sort, with and
under, the Municipal Corporation.

15. All sitting members of the Municipal
Corporation, whether elected, nominated
or co-opted shall be disqualified from
membership of the Executive Council of
the League, or for holding any office in or
under the League, and all persons having
any contracts or interest in any work paid
for by money by the Corporation shall be
similarly disqualified for this purpose.

16. Any executive councillor or officer-
bearer under the League, accepting any
such office or responsibility or acquiring
any such interest aforesaid, his post or
membership of the executive council of the
League shall forthwith become vacant.

17. Rules may be drafted by the first
Executive Council for the holding of these
elections to the office-bearers and to the
Executive Council of the League; and these
rules, when passed by the general meeting
of the League, shall come forthwith into
effect.

(Subject to adoption, with such altera-
tion as it pleases by the General meeting
of the League, rules may be made by the
Executive Council of the League for the
holding, and conduct of the election to the
Executive Council and to the principal
offices in the League; and the said rules
may be altered and amended from time to
time in the same way i.e. alterations to be
proposed by the executive council, and

passed, or rejected or amended by the le-
ague in a general meeting specifically called
for the purpose.

FUNDS OF THE LEAGUE.

18. The Funds at the disposal of the
League shall be derived from: (a) Fees and
subscription for membership and any other
service supplied by the League; (b) Dona-
tions for any specific purposes, to be ap-
proved of by the Executive Council of the
League, and not inconsistent with the fun-
damental objects of the League (c) Gifts
of property or money for the general
purposes of the League.

19. A separate account shall be kept of
these, and a full abstract of the same, duly
audited, shall be submitted to the General
Assembly of the League every year by the
Executive Council.

20A. Auditors may be elected every
year from the General Assembly of the Le-
ague provided that no one elected an audi-
tor can be an office-holder or member of
the executive Council of the League. The
General Assembly of the League may de-
cide, by a specific resolution in that behalf,
to assign an honorarium to the auditors.

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

21. The League shall, through its execu-
tive Council and through its periodical
assemblies and conferences, take all steps
necessary for the realisation of the princi-
pal objects for which it is formed. In
particular, the League may (or shall):

(i) Issue bulletins from time to time
giving important municipal news, includ-
ing matters of general administration, pro-
jects of policy, and needs of the city in
new directions.

(ii) Compile and publish pamphlets, in
important cases coming before the Corpora-
tion, all the relevant facts and argu-
ments, with a view to enlighten the electo-
rate about its own affairs, and to enable
the electors to form a judgment from
time to time of the conduct of their repre-
sentatives in the Corporation. Personal
discussions shall be avoided as far as pos-
sible; but if the interests of the city so
demand and expose of the personal factors
involved must also not be avoided, pro-
vided always, that the Executive Council of
the League shall be responsible for the
bona fides of the compilation in each case.

(iii) Publish pamphlets giving a per-
sonal record of each member or candidate
seeking election to the Corporation, to-
gether with a statement of the general qual-
ifications of the same as also of his pro-
gramme of policy, at the time of any gen-
eral election or by-election in the City pro-
vided always that the League, its
executive Council, or any of the office-
bearers shall not be associated in any way
with any of the existing parties in the City,
nor shall the League run its own candi-
dates, or support any candidate with the
League funds or facilities, in any way, in
the course of their election campaign.

(iv) The League may publish a regular

journal of its own for the propagation of
the main ideals of the League, as well as
for the dissemination of information about
matters municipal, whether pertaining to
the personnel, the administration, or the
general policy affecting the city govern-
ment. The contents of such a newspaper
should be free to the ventilation of all
views, subject, of course to the discretion
of the editorial board, in regard to space
fitness for publication, etc.

22. The Executive Committee shall call,
at regular intervals not exceeding a year,
a general conference for the discussion of
all matters and questions relating to city
Government, under the auspices of the
League and shall publish as soon after the
holding of the Conference as might be
convenient a record of the discussions at
the Conference. This Conference shall be
purely a deliberative body but the points
of interest or importance arising from the
discussion may be given effect to more con-
cretely by the executive council of the
League. The Conference shall be open to
citizens from any part of India or out-
side India.

23. Subject to the supreme authority
and final power being vested in the general
assembly of the League, the Executive
Council of the League shall do everything
that pertains to the day-to-day adminis-
tration of the League affairs, and shall in
particular constantly endeavour to adopt
every means for the fullest realisation of
the main aims and objects of the League.
Rules may be made for the determination
and specification of the precise powers
delegated to the Executive Council.

24. The Executive Council shall make
its own rules for the conduct of business
concerning before it, including the frequency
of its own meetings, the quorum at such
meetings and the general division of work
between the several officers and authori-
ties, as well as the orderly conduct of busi-
ness at each meeting of the Council.

25. There shall be, once every year in
the last week of January, a General As-
sembly of the League to consider the report
of past year's activities of the League and
its Executive Council. Committees and
other authorities, to receive and discuss
and adopt the accounts of the League, to
elect officer-bearers for the new year com-
mencing, as well as the general Council,
and to discuss such other matters of general
importance as may be placed before it by
the Executive Council or be submitted to
it by any member, provided proper notice
of member's intention to do so has been
given in advance. Resolutions may be
passed at this General Assembly, not only
on the matters already specified, but also
on any other topic that the Assembly in
its discretion thinks fit to take up.

26. Besides the General Assembly, the
Executive Council may call any other gen-
eral meeting of the League on a notice of
a week at least to discuss any question of
general policy or special problem of ad-
ministration, on which the Council feels it
necessary to obtain a clear verdict of the
voters.

27. A general meeting of the League
shall also be called by the Executive Coun-
cil if members in writing request to do
so provided that the said signatories
to the requisition shall specify, in
the requisition, the special object



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VEGETABLE MARKET RAIDED

AN AHMEDABAD INCIDENT

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

The Municipal Chief Officer with a police
party raided this evening the vegetable
market and caught 37 vegetable vendors
who were selling vegetables on the public
road near the newly built municipal vege-
table market. The municipal market is
lying unoccupied consequent upon the
boycott by the vegetable vendors in view
of the high rent charged by the munici-
pality. The vegetable vendors who were
caught were tried by the municipal magis-
trate who was specially called and were
fined. A total fine of Rs. 570 was
recovered.—A. P.

LIVING ON EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTION

IMPORTANT LAW POINT DECIDED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

An important point of law as to whether
the lessee of a house in which brothels
are situated is guilty of living on earnings
of prostitution has been decided by Justice
Daval in the affirmative. One Kumbhad
Bera was convicted by the Chief Presi-
dency Magistrate of the offence of living on
the earnings of prostitution by the reason
of his being a lessee of a house in which
a brothel was situated. On the appeal
which was heard by Justice Gra-
ham and Commis. Justice Graham
was for confirming the conviction
and Justice Commis. Justice Graham
was for reversing the conviction
and Justice Commis. Justice Graham
was for reversing the conviction.
On a reference to third
Judge Mr. Daval he has decided that the
conviction should be upheld. This is the
first authoritative judicial pronouncement
on the subject.—Free Press.

The Institute of Journalists and the
National Union of Journalists have de-
cided to recommend to their respective coun-
cils to appoint a joint committee with
powers to negotiate for a scheme of deli-
mitation of the respective functions of
two bodies.—Reuter.

for which they desire the meeting
be called and the resolution of such a
meeting shall be as binding on the Executive
Council as that of any other meeting.

28. At no general meeting, including
the General Assembly, no motion shall be
in order unless a previous notice of the
same has been given in advance, under
the rules of business. And no resolution
can be moved according to the constitution
of the League, unless a previous notice of
at least months is given in advance, and
no business other than that stated in such
notice shall be transacted at any such
meeting unless with the special consent of
the meeting on some very urgent matter.

In conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of calcium in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

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Sold by all chemists and Stores in bottles containing 75 tablets.



Tired Nerves

When you have no energy and you are easily tired it is the sign that your nerves are starving for want of nourishment.

Stimulants and drugs will not restore your nerves and renew your energy. These do more harm than good. Only the nerve restoring nourishment obtained from food will build up your nerves and give you perfect health.

The food which is richest in nerve restoring nourishment is "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage which supplies that nourishment in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

Drink "Ovaltine" after a day's hard work. It will banish fatigue, restore your nerves and give renewed energy and vitality.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa—the best of Nature's Tonic Foods. There is nothing just as good or so delicious in taste. Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

P.154

RAILWAY AGENT'S CAJOLERY

PAYMENT OF B. N. R. WORKERS

In the interview which Mr. Giri had with B. N. Ry. Agent on the ninth instant, the Agent promised to give the decision of his Home Board as regards the payment of lockout wages on Friday last. On Friday he informed Mr. Giri that the decision will be informed to him on Saturday. On Saturday the Agent again informed that the Home Board will cable their decision on Monday. Yesterday the informed Mr. Giri that the Home Board cannot give their decision for a few days longer.

This delay has created a critical situation at Kharapur. It has become difficult to postpone the extension of the strike on the line. The Central Council of the Union has decided, that, if necessary, relief work among the lockedout men be immediately organised. Committees for different kinds of activities have been established. The representative of various Branches have agreed to start collection of funds in their respective centres.

B. N. R. LABOUR UNION FUNDS

MR. GIRI'S STATEMENT

Mr. V. V. Giri has issued the following:—

"It is my painful duty as President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union to inform the Labour Organisations in the Country and those who have supported the cause of the Bengal Nagpur Railway workers that Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, the Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation who has so far received monies sent to him both from organisations in India and abroad for the help of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union does not propose to hand over the money either to me as President of the two Organisations mentioned above or to the Treasurer of the Federation or to the Treasurer of the Union, after pleading excuses on the ground of delay in cashing the cheques.

I have therefore, to inform the Workers' Organisations in this Country and those who are interested in the movement that all financial help to be sent to the B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union should be sent to the President, Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharapur.

HUNTING OUT HAWKERS

MUNICIPAL RAID ON MARKET

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19. The Municipal authorities carried out another big raid in the vegetable market, last night, for hawking on public road and arrested 27 persons who were summarily tried and sentenced to pay fine on the aggregate of Rs. 5/ thus realising Rs. 890/. —Free Press.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

MUSLIM AUTHOR RECOMMENDED BY PARIS PROFESSOR

FESHAWAR COTY, Nov. 19. (From A. Correspondent.) Professor Massignon of the Institute de France, Paris in his journal 'Revue de Monde de Musulmans' recommends Principal /nayattullah Khan, Indian Educational Service Feshwar's book 'Tasakirah' for the Nobel prize in literature for the valuable scientific exposition of natural religion and the elegance of style in Urdu literature. Sakibzada Aftabuddin Khan, vice-Chancellor, presented the book to the Swedish Academy.

The author has been elected Fellow of Asiatic and Geographical Societies, Paris.

DEVISE MEASURES FOR ACTIVE BOYCOTT.

UNITY, ONLY WAY OF DEALING WITH BRITISH STATESMEN.

PATNA, Nov. 19. Mr. Molvi Shafi Daudi, M.L.A., interviewed said:

"The Congress is to have a definite policy for the future of India in spite of all that is happening between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. That policy is the best policy for all communities inhabiting this vast country. British Cabinet have done signal service to that cause by constituting the Statutory Commission as they have done. It has only accelerated the pace of Congress politics. There are visible signs of all political parties uniting in having nothing to do with the Statutory Commission. This is the only way of dealing with the British statesmen. It is high time that means should be devised for actively boycotting the Commission and prove our consciousness of political disabilities under which we are suffering." —Free Press.

ACUTE AND PROFOUND DISSATISFACTION.

U. P. M. L. C.'S RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19. Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani, V. N. Tiwari, Mathura Prasad, Mehrotra Kishori Prasad and Manjit Singh Rathore, members of the U. P. Legislative Council, have given notice to the Secretary of the Legislative Council, of their intention to move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that he be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government this Council's sense of acute and profound dissatisfaction at the appointment of an exclusively British Commission to review the constitution of India and its great indignation at the calculated affront offered to India by the exclusion of Indians from the Commission." —A. P.

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—RAPID HARDENING—

USE IT AND SAVE MONEY

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IS INDIA OFFERED SQUARE DEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The "Spectator" says that as opinions on the Commission sort themselves, great deal more of support is given to the Government's policy. Liberals after wavering have recognised that the worst service which can be done to India is to say that India has not been offered a square deal which is simply untrue. Apparently Labourites like Liberals will not be obstructive while insisting that no demand for a hearing of India should be disregarded. One criticism common to all parties is that though Government have done a right thing they ought to have explained much more carefully technical reasons for a Parliamentary Commission accompanied by an elaborate pledge to accept Indian Co-operation. Government in explanations are not sufficiently elaborate and emphatic —Reuter.

BHAVE-PATWARDHAN CASE

BHAVE'S POSTHUMOUS SUCCESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 17.

In the sensational Bhave-Patwardhan case of Thana, Mr. T. A. Fernandez, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant had delivered judgment on the 10th of May 1926 convicting Mr. Bhave of the offence punishable under Sec. 211 I.P.C. and whilst sentencing him to suffer 2 years' rigorous imprisonment had also made an order that Mr. Bhave had forfeited his bail-bond and had directed him to pay the amount of the bond.

Against this latter order forfeiting the bond, the late Mr. Bhave had filed an appeal on the following grounds:—

(1) That no inquiry was held by the Magistrate before he declared the bond forfeited.

(2) That the Appellant was not given any opportunity to cross-examine the witness on whose statement he was called upon to show cause why the bond should not be forfeited.

(3) That the only statement was a statement made by Lieut. Patwardhan on the 4th September to the effect that he had been to see Mr. Bhave in the morning on that day at the residence of Dr. Deshpande and he was in good health on the said date notice was issued to Mr. Bhave and it was fixed for hearing on the 5th September 1925. The notice was not heard as the Appellant's pleader applied for time to make an application for transfer of the case.

Thereafter it appears the Magistrate did not make any inquiry into the notice matter and all of a sudden the order forfeiting the bail bond was incorporated in the judgment. Mr. Bhave learnt it only after he got the copy of the judgment. It was contended on behalf of Mr. Bhave that he was seriously ill and was obliged to leave Thana on 3-9-25 to see his medical advisers in Bombay and had good cause for not attending the Court on 3-9-25, and when he heard that a warrant had been issued against him he returned to Thana on 5-9-25 and applied for time to make an application for transfer.

After hearing the arguments on either side, the District Magistrate held that no inquiry was made into the notice matter and directed that the amount of the bail bond paid by the late Mr. Bhave should be returned to his son. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat assisted by Mr. S. M. Abhyankar appeared for appellant while Mr. D.

FREE CHURCH OPENED AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

Sir George Rainy performed to-day the opening ceremony of the Free Church in Parliament Street, before a distinguished congregation including the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. —A. P.



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THE RIGHT TO KILL.

PUTTING DYING OUT OF PAIN

DOCTRINE OF THE EASY DEATH

ATTACK ON EUTHANASIA MOVEMENT

"Some of my friends declare that love has a right to deliver itself from the agony of watching the slow anguish of the beloved whose days are numbered. They would invest love with the power to shorten its own pain as well as the pain of its dear ones". Thus summarises James Douglas, in the "Sunday Express" the Doctrine of the Easy Death. He very trenchantly criticises the movement and advances some considerations against it which ought to appeal to every thinker.

There is much talk among men and women about the right to kill the dying and so save them from unnecessary suffering. I have heard of late many arguments that revolved round this fallacy. Cynics as well as sentimentalists prate glibly about euthanasia the doctrine of the easy death.

Some of my friends declare that love has a right to deliver itself from the agony of watching the slow anguish of the beloved whose days are numbered. They would invest love with the power to shorten its own pain as well as the pain of its dear ones.

Others argue that a dying person has a right to ask for euthanasia and that those who love him should not reject his plea. They urge that a legal sanction should be given to the killing of incurables who either demand or consent to the administration of a drug which hastens the process of dying.

They admit the danger of their doctrine, and they strive to devise a safe

the opinion of one or even two general practitioners should be adequate in order to enable the death committee to deliver its sentence.

Dastur, an entire orphan, without kith or kin, was generally agreed that legal euthanasia should not be the privilege of the rich. The dying Lazarus (and his relatives), it was admitted, should have the same protection as the dying Dives (and his relatives).

I asked how much a really sound death committee would cost per death. The lowest estimate I secured was £100.

I pointed out that this would be a heavy addition to rates and taxes, and that it might lessen the expectation of life in many doubtful cases. There are many people who are an unconscionable time a-dying. There are also many persons who recover from diseases which are regarded as incurable.

HONEST ERROR.
Doctors are not infallible. They make mistakes. Dying men often defy their

belief in the wisdom and mercy of God. It does not shrink from the mystery of pain, but accepts it with all the other mysteries of life, including the mystery of evil. How can we measure the proper limit of pain?

I myself endured pain for several weeks which I did not imagine any human being could bear. I refused to take any form of anodyne. In order to harden my will power I kept the anodyne supplied by a doctor beside my bed.

I fought through sleepless nights of intolerable anguish. The only temporary relief I secured was obtained by sitting for an hour at a time under a hot shower, and then being rolled up in wet sheets.

Any death committee would have granted me a reprieve. If I had wavered in my faith I should have perished. I was joyous even in my blackest despair. I knew that death would be a delight if it were bestowed upon me by a higher power. There were periods during which I was consciously poised on the very boundary of life and death.

Two selfless gentlemen, Mr. Pitcairn Knowles and his son, Mr. Gordon Knowles, slept in the next room to mine. They left a bell beside my bed as I lay in my wet pack. When I rang the bell they took me out of the pack and placed me under the hot shower.

There were dark moments when I was sorely tempted to go down into the gulf by refusing to ring the bell. The choice was mine. I was twice in the middle of the night reaching into a box with a barely enough strength left to stretch out my hand to ring the bell. I knew that if I hesitated there would be an end to my sufferings. I rang the bell.

ENDURANCE.

My experience convinced me that there is no limit to the power of enduring pain, if the will be fortified by faith. It is not same to rely on mortal judgment or human compassion or even on self-pity. The soul is more important than the body, and her departure from life should be left to the will of God.

Pain, I believe, is an education of the soul. It is her right to reign over the pangs of the flesh and the mind. She has her own courage and her own sovereign-

HIS ONLY LOVE.

(A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver)

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

STELLA MEETS SHAHINDA.

Himm: "But a man may be born great yet his greatness may never come to light for want of opportunities. I believe the world can produce ten times as many great men as it possesses. It only does not give them a chance."

Shahinda: "Yes, but the path of greatness is sprinkled with blood mixed with tears. How many are prepared to make that sacrifice?"

Himm thought that Shahinda was getting too serious. So he gave a dexterous turn to her thoughts.

Himm: "It seems to me that greatness might be indefinitely multiplied. It is only the question of the wise selection of seed."

Shahinda: "Not always. An intellectual plant may produce an intellectual crop, but it will do so by mistake. As I have said before Nature is too cruelly jealous of greatness. Do you not see that an orange seed does not beget an orange but a sour citron? Nature is a great leveller; it is ever busy topping off tall poppies."

Himm: "Yes, but still I think that the race would greatly improve if there were better marriages."

Shahinda: "I agree. Marriage of to-day is a lottery but but a lottery in which the prizes are few. At the same time it must never be supposed that a marriage of the intellectuals would produce a race of giants."

Himm: "But how much better would the world be if we had more happy marriages. They will produce a finer race and men of ideas."

Shahinda: "Yes, but beware of a man of ideas. He is often more dangerous than a conscript nation."

Himm: "I was not thinking of revolutionaries. I was thinking of the apostles of peace."

Shahinda: "You were thinking of the founders of religion. Well, what of them? If all religions were true there would be no true religion."

Himm: "But they have all inculcated true lessons of high morality."

Shahinda: "As such they were policemen and not the Messiahs."

Himm: "Well, they have not failed to solve the problems of life and death."

Shahinda: "Yes, in their own way and that is the pity of it. They have failed to realise that the aim of life is not contemplation but action. Its end is not annihilation but happiness. As for after life, one thing is certain—that there is no survival of consciousness, no persistence of personality. All consciousness is sensual and death is the failure of the senses. How can there be the continuance of individuality after death had closed it?"

Himm: "But may not there be a superconsciousness which defies death?"

Shahinda: "It is a mere possibility. But what good would it do if a man retained his self after death? His consciousness was of the earth and material with the dissolution of matter consciousness can have no meaning. It would do nobody any good. Death is stated to be the change of form. But with that change the self ceases."

Himm: "Yes, but have I not postulated the persistence of a super-self a sublime consciousness which links the past with the present and the present with the future? Can you deny it?"

Shahinda: "I am an agnostic of that creed."

Himm: "But rather inclined to the side of credulity."

Shahinda understood the import. She illustrated it by descending from the plinth of the Sphinx to that of the woman.

Himm had struck a new vein in Shahinda. He had not known that she was a votary of philosophic speculation. He egged her on to further discussion. Walking hand in hand in the moon-illuminated night he wondered if the stars were tenanted with a higher intelligence.

Shahinda: "If there were a super Marconi he might have apprised us of it long ago."

Himm: "But how do you know that we are not receiving signals from the Mars?"

Shahinda: "If we were the signallers we should have taken care to see that we received them. Why, when we are thinking of an interplanetary excursion and are as yet far from accomplishing it—why should not the super-men of other planets have achieved where we have lacked?"

Himm: "Then you do not believe in the higher souls inhabiting those distant regions?"

Shahinda: "It is not for me to believe. I can only think. If such souls gave us a call we would believe."

Himm: "It is perhaps a secret which God has chosen not to reveal to us."

Shahinda: "That is a dogma of despair."

Himm: "It seems to me that we were made to believe."

Shahinda: "And yet the Almighty abstains from giving us the data. Would not all the religious rancour disappear if He came and told us a little about Himself?"

Himm: "The next and logical step was to try glasses on short-sighted horses. The experiment was tried and is reported to have yielded unexpectedly good results."

Encouraged by this success, a group of American doctors have now arrived in Europe to popularise their theory. At first most people ridiculed the idea and looked upon it as another American "stunt." Science rarely makes new con-

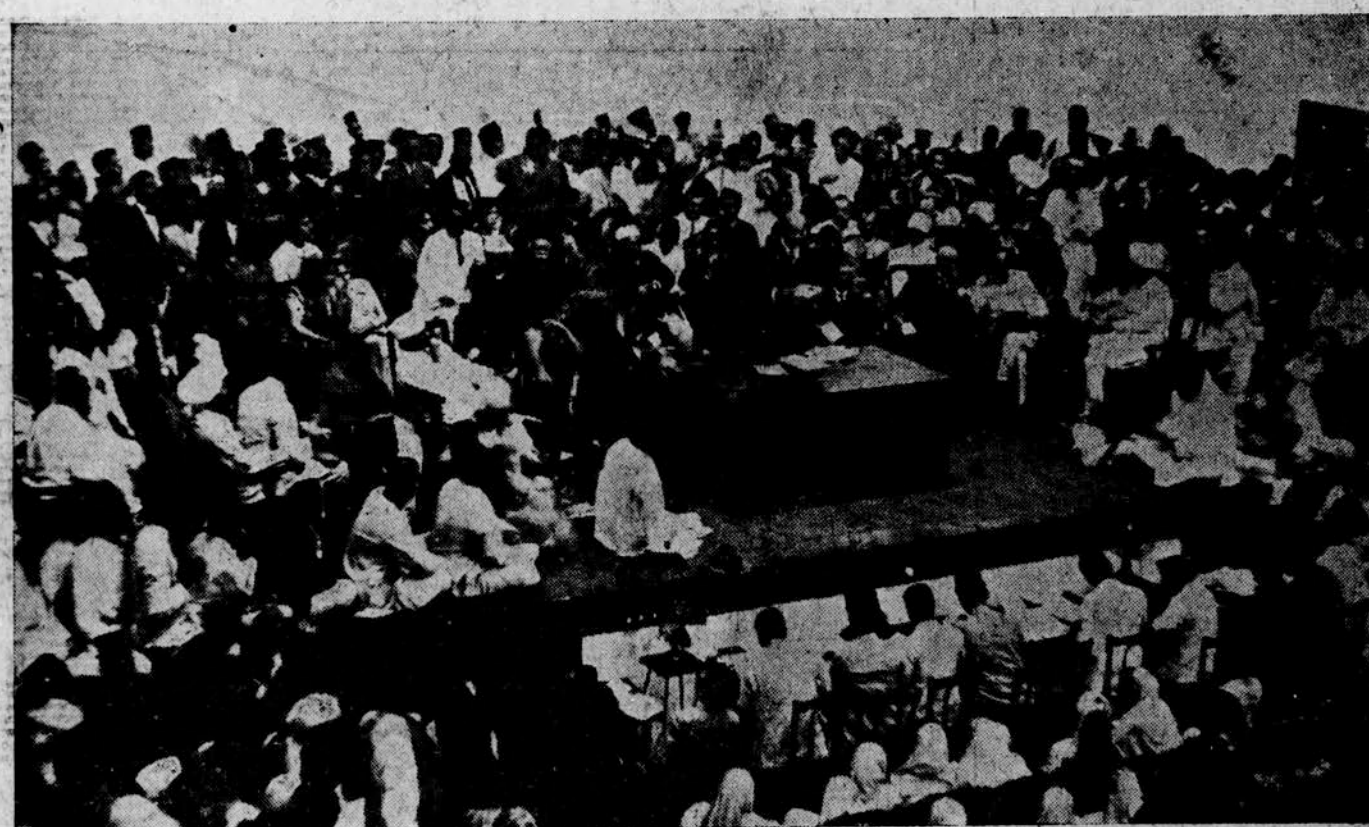
quests without meeting strong opposition and much ridicule. German doctors, after a great deal of early scepticism, are now trying the same experiment, and from all accounts in the newspapers with encouraging results.

"Yesterday the half-official Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published an impressive-looking photograph of a race-horse belonging to Baron Eckartsberg in spectacles. One

may look forward to an age when cats and dogs will be walking about in spectacles. An amusing prospect.

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BOMBAY CONDEMNS 'SIMON SHOW'.



"Chronicle" Photo.
A photograph of the Monster Meeting held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday evening, to protest against the Simon Commission. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Chairman, addressing the huge gathering.

guard against any abuse of it. They would empower a committee to authorise a doctor to do the deed of mercy.

THE DEATH PANEL.
I have discussed the subject with several eminent surgeons and physicians. But they were at logger-heads with regard to the personnel of the death panel.

Some of them held that it should be a committee of lawyers and laymen appointed by the Home Secretary. Others considered that at least one doctor should be a member of the committee.

But nobody solved the practical problem—should there be a peripatetic committee for the whole country or a mittee for every county and every city?

Nor could anybody tell me whether the State or the ratepayers should bear the expenses of the death committee or committees, or whether the relatives of the moribund should pay for the procedure which would include fees for specialists.

It was not seriously suggested that

diagnosis and live for many years after their doctors have given them up.

A relative of my own after being operated on for cancer was given up by the surgeon. He declared that the patient could not live more than a week. The patient lived seventeen years, and did not die of cancer.

But if a death committee had accepted the diagnosis of the doctors his honest error would never have been discovered, and the patient would have lost about a fourth of her life-span.

The truth is that legal euthanasia is inconsistent with the Christian religion, and those who advocate it are unconscious agnostics. In the "Phaedo" Socrates says that "there is a doctrine whispered in secret that man is a prisoner who has no right to open the door and run away."

He also declares that "there may be a reason in saying that a man should wait, and not take his own life until God summons him."

Christianity is based on the same be-

ty and her own vision of reality.

Let us not tempt relatives to put the dying out of their pain. Doctors and parsons know more than they dare to reveal about secret euthanasia.

The dying are sometimes a nuisance and a burden. There should be homes for the dying poor. I draw a veil over dreadful facts within my own knowledge.

But if the euthanasia movement be not killed by this article I shall tell the truth.

-HORSES WITH SPECTACLES.

An experiment conducted recently in America by several well-known Veterinary Surgeons showed that nearly ten per cent of all the race horses in America are short-sighted. Modern America, progressive America, did not stop at this writes the Berlin Correspondent of "The